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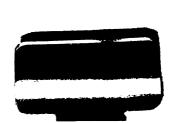
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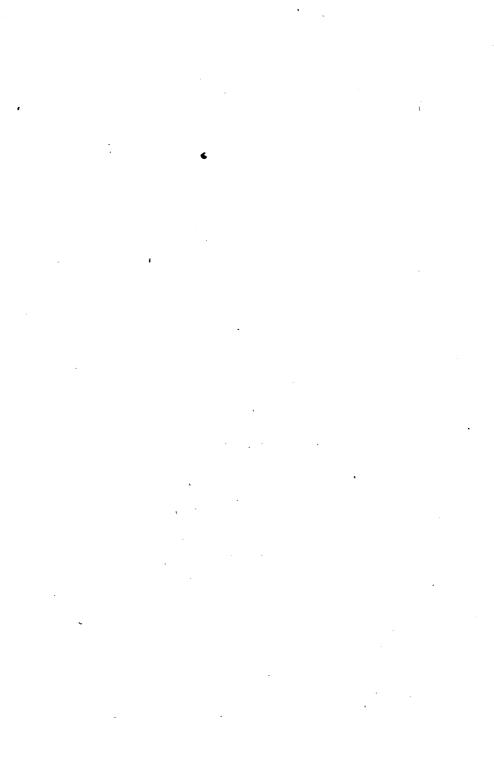
# LEARN TO SPELL

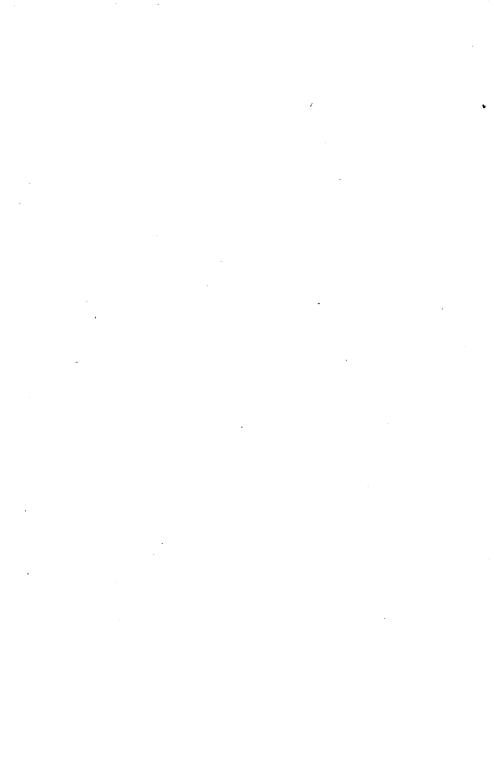
DOLLEGE BOOK

PAYNE









# LEARN TO SPELL

### A HIGH-SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BOOK

 $B_y$  L. W. PAYNE, Jr.



RAND McNALLY & COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK

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EDUCATION IN DE



### THE CONTENTS

·									PAGE
The Introduction	•								5
Seven Major Rules for En	IGLISH	SPE	ELLIN	1G					· 7
THE RULES APPLIED AND	Ехе	MPLI	FIED	٠.					8
Seven Minor Rules for En	IGLISH	SPE	ELLI	1G					18
Some Hints for Learners								•	19
A LIST OF WORDS FREQUENT	LY M	ISSPE	ELLE	D					22
PRACTICE EXERCISES ILLUSTR	ATING	Ru	LES	FOR	Si	ELI	ING	÷	30
Practice Lists of Words ( jects):	OFTEN	Mı	SSPE	LLE	D (	ВҮ	Sui	В-	
ARTS AND SCIENCES:									
Agriculture	•								50
Biology and Zoölogy .	•								<b>52</b>
Botany									53
Chemistry	•		•	•	٠	•		•	<b>54</b>
Domestic Science:									
Cooking	•								<b>5</b> 5
Household Arts									<b>56</b>
Sewing	•					•			<b>57</b>
Economics									59
Geography (Descriptive	e) .								60
Physical Geography .									62
Geology									63
Government (Civics) .	•								<b>64</b>
History:									
American History .	•								66
Ancient History .	•								67
									69
Modern European Hi			•						70
General History Term	ns				:				71

Mathematics:												PAG
Algebra												73
Arithmetic .			_	_	_	_		_			_	74
Geometry .			•	•		•	•			•	•	75
Music												76
Physics												78
Physiology												
Language and Li	ITERA	ATU	RE:									
American Litera	ture											81
English Literatu	re											
General Literary	and	Cr	itica	al T	`ern	ns						8
Grammar and R												
<b>.</b>	0											
Professional ani												
Aëroplane, Moto	rboa	ıt, a	nd .	Aut	tom	obi	le	•		•	•	88
Biblical												
Business												
Education	•	•	•		•				•	•	•	92
Engineering:												
Architectural	Engi	nee	ring									93
· Civil Engineer	ing									<i>.</i>		93
Electrical Eng	ineer	ino										94
Mechanical En	ngine	erii	ıg									94
General Engin	eerir	ıg I	`ern	ıs								95
Law												96
Manual Arts .												98
Military Tactics												100
Mythology												102
Mythology Special Lists for	Othe	er S	ubje	ects	· .							104
GENERAL LIST OF V												
agestions to Teachers												149

#### THE INTRODUCTION

Superintendents and principals are beginning to realize that spelling must be part of the high-school curriculum. Every teacher knows that many pupils who have finished the course in spelling required in the grammar school and have, as they suppose, put the subject definitely away, are wofully deficient in spelling when they take up their work in the high school. This deficiency is revealed in written work when the pupil is unconscious that his ability to spell is under test. When these pupils finish the high-school course with only the desultory and inadequate methods of training in spelling usually in practice there, they enter college or take up everyday business and social life with little ability to spell correctly.

Since every person who pretends to be moderately well educated should be able to spell his native language with a fair degree of accuracy and consistency, it is evident that spelling must be continued as a practical study in the high school. The difficulties of English spelling are so great that good results cannot be obtained through incidental instruction in connection with other studies. The solution of the problem is a reestablishment of the daily spelling exercise. In the high school, however, there should be more intense study of word formation, word history, and word analysis, and more scrutiny by each student of the words misspelled by him in his daily written exercises.

Learn to Spell has been prepared for use as a textbook for regular class work in the high school, and also as a handbook for the individual use of each high-school pupil. By applying the rules given in it, by recording his own errors on its pages, and by checking up his own working vocabulary day by day, the student may become the conscious master of the intricacies and vagaries of English spelling, whether of words in the average working vocabulary of everyday life or in any special vocabulary of trade or profession.

One of the most troublesome factors in the spelling problem is the repetition of common errors. What so appals us when we contemplate the bad spelling in our schools is not so much the number of words misspelled, as the number of times certain familiar words are repeatedly misspelled. Such words as led, lose, their, there, coming, truly, across, disappear, disappoint, separate, preparation are misspelled so frequently that the teacher is surprised if one or more of them is not repeatedly misspelled in

the average theme. A method of study which concentrates the pupil's attention on these common errors will, we believe, more

than half solve the spelling problem.

But it is not enough to advise a pupil to buy a spelling book, and to study individually to improve his spelling. It is clear to practical and experienced superintendents that to make work in spelling effective, a class spelling book must be adopted, regular periods set apart for recitations in spelling, and certain teachers chosen who are to be responsible for the spelling exercises.

The teachers of English are naturally more directly interested in the spelling problem than any other members of the high-school faculty, and usually are chosen to handle the spelling classes. But the English teachers alone should not be held responsible for the spelling ability of high-school pupils. Unless the superintendent or principal works for the united and cooperative effort of the entire faculty, the spelling problem in the high school will still remain to a great degree unsolved. The teacher of mathematics, the teacher of history, of languages, of sciences, of technical arts, all should be held responsible, both for the special vocabularies in their subjects and for the general vocabulary used by the pupils in all their work.

English spelling is so inconsistent and so illogical that it is extremely difficult to arrange the subject on any systematic or scientific basis. Any rules that may be formulated are so loaded down with exceptions that they practically fall of their own weight. But in spite of this serious difficulty every reasonable effort must be made to give high-school pupils a thorough training in spelling. Moreover, we must deal with the problem of our spelling as it is, and not on the theoretical basis of what it ought to be. We must treat it logically as far as we can, and make it an exercise of the thinking powers by requiring our students to apply such rules as can be formulated now, keeping always in mind the ideal of a gradual reform or simplification of our present system of notation.

L. W. PAYNE, JR.

Austin, Texas April, 1916



## LEARN TO SPELL

#### PART ONE

#### SEVEN MAJOR RULES FOR ENGLISH SPELLING

- Rule I. In general, when two or more spellings are in use, choose the simpler or more accurately phonetic form.
- Rule II. Monosyllables and words accented on the final syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.
- Rule III. Words ending in silent e usually drop the e before a suffix beginning with a vowel, but not usually before a suffix beginning with a consonant.
- **Rule IV.** Words ending in y preceded by a consonant usually change the y to i before a suffix beginning with a consonant, and before all suffixes beginning with vowels except those in i; but words ending in y preceded by a vowel do not usually change the y to i.
- **Rule V.** Words spelled with the diphthongs ei and ie must be carefully distinguished, the rule being that ei follows c, and ie follows l and most of the other consonants.
- Rule VI. Words ending in -ede and -eed, from the Latin cedere, must be carefully distinguished, the words exceed, proceed, succeed being spelled -eed, and all others -ede.
- Rule VII. Words that are derived from the Latin and the French frequently retain the forms shown in the original language.

# LEARN TO SPELL THE RULES APPLIED AND EXEMPLIFIED

Rule I. In general, when two or more spellings are in use, choose the simpler or more accurately phonetic form.

- 1. In words ending in -er or -re, like fiber, fibre; meter, metre; theater, theatre, etc., prefer the forms in -er.
- 2. In words ending in -or or -our, like honor, honour; neighbor, neighbour; parlor, parlour; Savior, Saviour; valor, valour, etc., prefer the forms in -or.

Also in other words spelled -o- or -ou-, as mold, mould; molt, moult; smolder, smoulder, etc., prefer the forms in -o-.

- 3. In words ending in silent e where the final e does not assist in determining the quantity or quality of the vowel sound in the preceding syllable, as adz, adze; ax, axe; composite; develop, develope; envelop, envelope; preterit, preterite; wo, woe, etc., prefer the forms without the e.
- 4. Similarly in words ending in -id or -ide, -in or -ine, as antitoxin, antitoxine; bromid, bromide; glycerin, glycerine; oxid, oxide, etc., prefer the shorter forms.
- 5. In words ending in -g or -gue, -m or -mme, -t or -tte, as catalog, catalogue; decalog, decalogue; pedagog, pedagogue; gram, gramme; program, programme; cigaret, cigarette; coquet, coquette; etiquet, etiquette; quartet, quartette; sextet, sextette, etc., prefer the shorter and simpler forms.
- 6. In words ending in -ze or -se which are pronounced with the sonant or z-sound of s, as apprize, apprise; catechize, catechise; civilization, civilisation; criticize, criticise; gloze, glose; raze, rase, etc., prefer the forms in ze.
- 7. In words spelled with s or c which have the surd or sibilant sound of s (as in hiss), like defense, defence; license, licence; practise, practice; pretense, pretence; offense, offence, etc., prefer the forms in s.
- 8. In words spelled with the simple vowel e or the digraphs  $\boldsymbol{e}$ and a (now usually printed ae, oe), like esthetic, aesthetic; encyclopedia, encyclopaedia; maneuver, manoeuvre; medieval, mediaeval, etc., prefer the forms in e.
- o. In words beginning with in- or en-, as inclose, enclose; indorse, endorse; intrench, entrench, prefer the forms in in-.

10. In words spelled with f or ph (usually from the Greek), like fantasy, phantasy; sulfur, sulphur, etc., prefer the forms in f.

Note.—The advocates of simplified spelling write f for ph in many additional words of this class, as alfabet, diftheria, difthong, telefone, telegraf, etc.

- 11. In words spelled -aft or -aught, like draft, draught, prefer the forms in -aft.
- 12. In words spelled -ow or -ough, like plow, plough, prefer the forms in -ow.
- 13. Of preterits in -t or -ed, like blest, blessed; drest, dressed; stopt, stopped, etc., the forms in -t are in use, especially among the poets, and may be preferred to the forms in -ed, though the latter are in more general use.
- 14. In words ending in a double consonant or a silent e followed by a suffix beginning with a consonant and spelled in two ways, like acknowledgment, acknowledgement; dulness, dullness; fulfilment, fulfillment; fulness, fullness; judgment, judgement; skilful, skillful; thraldom, thraldom; woful, woeful, etc., prefer the shorter forms.
- 15. In many words which have two spellings, like bans, banns; bur, burr; distil, distill; fulfil, fulfill; instil, instill; pur, purr; whisky, whiskey, etc., prefer the shorter and simpler forms.

Note.—Many writers now prefer the forms tho, thoro, thoroly, thru, to though, thorough, thoroughly, through. The Simplified Spelling Board has long recognized these forms, but they have not as yet been accepted by the general public. The Simplified Spelling Board also recommends the dropping of silent letters in such words as

hearken, harken; heart, hart; head, hed; spread, spred; meant, ment, etc.; doubt, dout; debt, det; debtor, detter; indebted, indetted, etc.; crumb, crum; dumb, dum; lamb, lam; limb, lim, etc.; autumn, autum; column, colum; solemn, solem, etc.; aisle, aile; island, iland; isle, ile, etc.; aimed, aimd; burned, burnd; hanged, hangd, etc.; active, activ; adjective, adjectiv; native, nativ, etc.; examine, examin; imagine, imagin, etc.; agile, agil; fragile, fragil; sterile, steril, etc.; have, hav; give, giv; live, liv; are, ar; gone, gon; shall, shal; will, wil, etc.

In words ending in -ice, pronounced -is, the Board recommends the changing of ce to s, as in

artifice, artifis; edifice, edifis; justice, justis; practice, practis, etc.

But the majority of these changes are as yet accepted only by professed spelling reformers. Those who desire to adopt all the reforms recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board should apply to the Secretary of the Board at I Madison Avenue, New York City, for a copy of the full list of suggested changes.

Rule II. Monosyllables and words accented on the final syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Thus red is a monosyllable and ends with the single consonant d preceded by the single vowel e; hence before the suffixes -er, -est, -ish the final consonant is doubled, as in redder, reddest, reddish.

In read, however, the d is preceded by the diphthong ea; hence before the suffixes -er, -ing the final consonant is not doubled, as in reader, reading; and in words like fast, talk, tall, the two consonants would be retained but not doubled, as in fasting, talked, taller.

In begin the accent is on the final syllable, and the final syllable ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; hence before the suffixes -er and -ing the n is doubled, as in beginner, beginning, two very commonly misspelled words.

In benefit the accent does not fall on the final syllable, but on the first syllable; hence we spell benefited, benefiting, two words which are also very frequently misspelled. In fitted, fitting, the t is doubled because the monosyllable fit meets all the conditions of the rule.

In deter, occur, prefer, refer, etc., all the conditions of the rule are met, and we spell deterred, occurred, preferring, referring, etc. But in preference, reference, preferable, referable, the accent shifts to the first syllable, and hence the final consonant is not doubled. In deterrent, occurrence, however, the original accent is retained and hence the r is doubled.

In differ, offer, proffer, etc., words having the same root syllable as those in the preceding paragraph, the accent falls on the first

syllable; hence we spell different, difference, offered, offering, proffering, etc., the final r being not doubled.

In interfere the accent falls on the final syllable, but the word does not end in a consonant; so we have interfered, interfering, interference.

In chagrin, from the French, all the conditions of the rule are met, but the final consonant is not doubled in chagrined, chagrining. Compare with this the English form, shagreen, which shows a double vowel preceding the final consonant. Compare also the English form grin, an entirely different root, which conforms to the rule in grinned, grinning.

Similarly the words excellence, excellent, etc., from excel, are exceptions to the rule, but the violation of the rule in this series of words is due largely to the influence of the French and Latin forms, which uniformly show two l's.

Several exceptions to the rule occur in words made up of two distinct or partially repeated elements, as in *flimflammed*, *humbugged*, *wigwagging*, *zigzagged*, etc.

In combatant, combated, diagramed, kidnaped, kidnaper, etc., the primary accent properly falls on the first syllable, and hence the final consonants should not be doubled. Kidnaped is also spelled kidnapped, especially in England. Cf. Stevenson's Kidnapped.

The word gas has only one s in the singular, though by analogy with many other words, like glass, mass, pass, etc., it is frequently misspelled with two. The plural gases is also an exception to Rule II in that the s is not doubled before the suffix -es. Compare also gaseous, gasify; but gassy, gassing, etc., conform to the rule.

In applying the rule, observe that x is in reality a double consonant, being equivalent to ks; hence words ending in x never double the final consonant, as in boxes, boxing, etc.

Observe also that u following q is not a vowel but a consonant, qu being equivalent to kw; hence in such words as quiz, quit, the rule applies, and we have quizzes, quizzed, quitter, quitting, etc. But in queer, quiet, etc., two vowels immediately precede the final consonant in the first, and the accent does not fall on the final syllable in the other, and we have queerest, quieting, etc.

Observe also that w (originally double v or vv) is sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant. Final w is uniformly a

vowel, and hence would never be doubled in such words as allowed, allowing, lowing, thawing.

In derivatives from words ending in l and p, two spellings are frequently found, as jeweler, jeweller; kidnaped, kidnapped; traveler, traveller; traveling, travelling; woolen, woollen; worshipped, etc. In such cases it is better to follow the rule and use the simpler forms consistently.

Rule III. Words ending in a silent "e" usually drop the "e" before a suffix beginning with a vowel, but not usually before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Examples showing the omission of the final e: come, coming; ensue, ensuing; love, loving, lovable; move, moving, movable; pursue, pursuing; quibble, quibbling, quibbler; rise, rising; state, stating; unmistakably, etc.

Examples showing the retention of the final e: careless; dovelike; lonely; lovely, loveless; movement; pureness; stately, statement, etc. Exceptions:

1. In words from the French ending in soft -ce (the sibilant sound of s) and soft -ge (the sound of dj), the final e is retained before suffixes beginning with a, o, u, but not before suffixes beginning with e, i, y; as in changeable, manageable, noticeable, serviceable, advantageous, courageous, outrageous, etc.; but changing, managing, manager, noticing, etc.

Note.—The reason for this is that c and g before the vowels a, o, u usually have the hard sounds of k and g respectively, as in the words cat and go, and hence the final e is retained to preserve the soft sounds; in suffixes beginning with e, i, y, the soft sounds of c and g are naturally retained, and hence the final e may be dropped.

In words like singeing from singe, swingeing from swinge, tingeing from tinge, twingeing from twinge, etc., the e is retained in order to distinguish these words from singing from sing, swinging from swing, etc.

Similarly in words ending in oe, like hoeing, shoeing, toeing, the e is retained in order to preserve the identity of the words and also in order to indicate the quality of the preceding vowel sounds.

2. The following words drop the silent e before a suffix beginning with a consonant: duly, truly, wholly, argument, awful, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, lodgment.

The last four may also be spelled with the e, though the simpler forms are preferable.

Rule IV. Words ending in "y" preceded by a consonant usually change the "y" to "i" before a suffix beginning with a consonant, and before all suffixes beginning with vowels except those in "i"; but words ending in "y" preceded by a vowel do not usually change the "y" to "i."

Plurals of common nouns: fancy, fancies; lily, lilies, etc.

But plurals of proper nouns generally retain the y unchanged, as "the three Marys"; "the two Henrys."

Third person singular of the present and the past tense of verbs: cry, cries, cried; reply, replies, replied; try, tries, tried, etc.

Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs: busy, busier, busiest; early, earlier, earliest, etc.

Derivatives in -age, -al, -ful, -hood, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, etc.: carriage, marriage; burial, trial; beautiful, pitiful; hardihood, likelihood; fanciless, pitiless; merrily, sleepily; accompaniment, merriment; business, stinginess, etc.

Derivatives in -ing retain the y to prevent two i's coming together, as in burying, marrying, trying, etc.

Words ending in y preceded by a vowel do not usually change the y to i, as in chimneys, delays, delayed, decoys, employs, monkeys, monkeying, says, etc.

But laid, paid, said, are exceptions. Stay shows both forms, stayed and staid.

In words like colloquy, soliloquy, the u is not really a vowel, but a consonant, the qu being equivalent to kw. Hence the plurals are colloquies, soliloquies.

In compound words made up of two substantives, the y is usually retained before the second component, as in babyhood, clergyman, copyright, etc.

Before the ending -ous many words change the y to e, as in beauteous, duteous, piteous, etc.

Rule V. Words spelled with the diphthongs "ei" and "ie" must be carefully distinguished, the rule being that "ei" follows "c," and "ie" follows "l" and most of the other consonants.

The most common source of error in these words is the confusion of those spelled -ceive and -lieve and their derivatives. The key word lice has been used from time immemorial to indicate that i follows l and e follows c in words of this kind. Glacier is sometimes noted as an exception, but in reality the i and e are separate vowel sounds and not a true diphthong in this and similarly formed words, such as fancier, financier, species, etc. The only familiar exception where e precedes the i after l is in leisure.

Another well-known mnemonic device to cover a large number of *ei* and *ie* words is the following rime:

"I before e
Except after c,
Or when sounded as a,
As in neighbor and weigh."

Some words which fall under this rule are besiege, bier, chief, field, fiend, fierce, friend, grief, pier, pierce, siege, sieve, thief, tier, wield, yield.

But there are many exceptions to this rimed rule, the most familiar of which are either, neither; foreign, sovereign; height, sleight; heir, leisure, seize, sheik, weird.

Rule VI. Words in "-ede" and "-eed," from the Latin "cedere," must be carefully distinguished, the words "exceed," "proceed," "succeed" being spelled "-eed," and all others "-ede."

A good mnemonic device for grouping the three words spelled -eed is the following rimed motto:

"If you wish to succeed in learning to spell, Proceed to exceed even those who do well."

The verbal derivatives of these three words are spelled -eed also; but strangely enough the derivative noun procedure has only one e. In the nouns excess, process, success, and their derivatives, the

vowel is short, and hence the double vowel of the original is not retained.

Some familiar words in -ede are accede, antecede, cede, concede, intercede, precede, recede, retrocede, secede.

Note particularly that *supersede* is from a different root (Latin *super*, above, and *sedere*, to sit), and hence is spelled with an s instead of a c.

- Rule VII. Words that are derived from the Latin and the French frequently retain the forms shown in the original language.
- 1. Derivatives in -able and -ible, -ant and -ent, -ance and -ence, from the Latin, usually show the -a- forms in words derived from verbs of the first or -are conjugation, and the -i- and -e- forms from verbs of the other three conjugations.

Thus abundance, abundant, are derived directly from the Latin abundantia, abundans (-ntis), from abundane, to overflow; laudable, from the Latin laudabilis, from laudane, to praise, etc.

Credible is derived from Latin credibilis, from credere, to believe; coherence, coherent, cohesible, from Latin cohaerere, to stick, etc.; dependence, dependent from Latin dependentia, dependens.(-ntis), from dependere, to hang from.

Numerous exceptions to this rule occur, many of them due to the intermediate forms in the French, and many others to the fact that the derivatives are made directly from the English words and not from the original Latin. Most of the derivatives formed directly from English words show the -a- forms.

The forms confident (noun masculine) and confidente (noun feminine) are taken directly from the French; but the English forms confident, confidence, conform to the rule, being regularly derived from the Latin confidens, confidentia, from confidere, to confide.

2. Latin prefixes demand careful attention.

Avoid confusion of prefixes which sound alike, as for instance: ac- (for ad, to) ante- (before) dis- (apart) per- (through) ex- (from, away) anti- (against) de- (from, about) pre- (before)

The following are examples illustrating this warning:

accept antedate discover, divide perform, perhaps except antidote describe, devise preserve, pretend

Words having prefixes (Latin or English) ending in the same consonant as that with which the stem or primitive begins, usually show double consonants; and frequently the final consonants of Latin prefixes change under the influence of the initial consonant of the stem so as to show a double consonant; as in

accede	$(Latin\ ad\ +\ cedere)$
accommodate	$(Latin\ ad + commodare)$
adduce	(Latin $ad + ducere$ )
collect	(Latin con (cum) $+$ legere)
connect	(Latin con (cum) $+$ nectore)
dilapidate	(Latin $di(s) + lapidare$ : note that $dis$ some-
anapiaan	times becomes $di$ before stems beginning
•	with $b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v$
dissatisfy	(Latin $dis + satis + facere$ )
dissect	(Latin dis + secare)
exaggerate	(Latin $ex + ad + gerere$ )
illegal	(Latin $in + legalis$ )
innate	(Latin in + natus)
interrogate	(Latin $inter + rogare$ )
interrupt	$(Latin\ inter + rumpere)$
missent	(English mis + sent)
misspell	(English mis + spell)
override	(English over $+ ride$ )
succeed	(Latin sub + cedere)
underrate	(English under $+$ rate)
o:	

Similarly, words having suffixes (English or Latin) beginning with the same consonant as that with which the stem or primitive ends, usually show a doubled consonant; as in

drunkenness	comically	formally	soulless
thinness	finally	really	tailless

Note that it is rarely advisable to run three identical consonants together. Compare dull, dully; full, fully.

On the other hand, Latin stems beginning with a vowel never show a double consonant when a prefix is attached; as

disappear	inundate
disappoint	misapplied
inoculate	misinformed

Note also that Latin prefixes ending in a vowel never show a double consonant immediately following. Occasionally a double vowel will occur in such words as coordinate, reenter, coeducational. These and similar words are sometimes hyphenated or written with a diæresis over the second vowel, as co-ordinate, reënter; but the simpler form is preferable in most cases.

- 3. Words like annually (Latin annus), belligerent (Latin bellum + gerens), definite (Latin de + finis), dissipate (Latin dissipare), preparation, separate (Latin parare), etc., would rarely be misspelled if the student could recall the original Latin forms.
- 4. Many words from the French retain the original spelling and pronunciation. The following is a partial list:

attaché	élite	naive
beau, pl. beaux	encore	née
café	entrée	papier-mâché
clientèlę	exposé	questionnaire
confrère	façade	<b>r</b> égime
crèche	fête	résumé
débris	habitué	rôle
début	jardinière	soirée
décolleté	littérateur	tête-à-tête
dénouement	matinée	vers de société

#### SEVEN MINOR RULES FOR ENGLISH SPELLING

- 1. In words ending in c, insert a k before suffixes beginning in e, i, or y, in order to preserve the hard or k sound of c; as in bivouac, bivouacked; colic, colicky; panic, panicky; picnic, picnickers, picnicking; traffic, trafficked; but in words where the c in the derivatives becomes soft, the k is not inserted, as in music, musician; physic, physician, physicist; public, publicity, publicity.
- 2. Verbs ending in ie usually drop the e and change the i to y before a suffix beginning with i, as in die, dying; lie, lying; tie, tying, etc.
- 3. Words in -ea- and -ee- should be carefully distinguished. Note the following:

bleach	beachbeech	beseech
peach	$leak \dots \dots leek$	bleed
preach	$read \dots reed$	breed
squeal	speakspeech	seek
weal	stealsteel	sleeve

4. Conventional signs, like the hyphen (-); the apostrophe ('); the acute ('), grave (`), and circumflex (^) accents; the tilde (~); the cedilla(,), the diæresis(-), etc., should be carefully preserved in spelling.

• The most common errors of this type occur in the use or misuse of the apostrophe and the hyphen. Reference to some good dictionary or work on language should be made by those who are not familiar with the rules for the use of these signs.

5. All words ending in o preceded by a vowel, and all musical terms and most other words ending in o preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding s; but the following familiar words add es: buffaloes, calicoes, cargoes, desperadoes, dominoes, echoes, heroes, manifestoes, mosquitoes, mottoes, mulattoes, negroes, noes, potatoes, tomatoes, torpedoes, volcanoes.

Some words ending in o show two plurals, as peccadilloes, peccadillos. In such cases the better rule is to adopt the form in -os.<sup>1</sup>

6. Some words ending in f or fe form their plurals and some of their derivatives by changing the f to v. The most familiar of

<sup>1</sup> Some dictionaries record two plurals for buffalo, calico, cargo, desperado, domino, volcano; but the forms in -oes are in more general use.

The plural dominos is used for masked costume; the game is always spelled dominoes.

these are beef, beeves; calf, calves; elf, elves; half, halves; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; life, lives; loaf, loaves; self, selves; sheaf, sheaves; staff, staves (or staffs); thief, thieves; wife, wives; wharf, wharves (or wharfs); wolf, wolves.

Compare also twelve and twelfth, five and fifth, etc.

7. Note carefully all obscure vowels. Perhaps the most insidious of all spelling errors is the substitution of obscure i and e for obscure a, and vice versa. Examples are classicism (not classacism), separate (not seperate), furniture (not furnature), accusative (not accusitive), extravagant (not extravigant), sacrifice (not sacrafice), etc.

Especial care should be taken to discriminate in pronouncing the -ar, -er, -or, -ir (-yr), -ur, and -eur endings; as in grammar, cylinder, conqueror, elixir, martyr, murmur, grandeur.

#### SOME HINTS FOR LEARNERS

- 1. Look long and closely at the word you wish to learn; then pronounce it correctly and distinctly, giving full and clear enunciation to every syllable.
- 2. Repeat the letters while looking directly at the printed or written form.
- 3. Repeat the letters with your eyes closed or turned away from the printed or written form.
- 4. Write the word five times and compare your copy carefully with the printed form.
- 5. Write one or two sentences, using the word in several different positions if possible and using as many of its inflected forms as you can.
- 6. Apply whatever rule you may know that is applicable to the spelling of this particular word.
- 7. Keep a list of words that you misspell, revising and reviewing this list frequently.
- 8. Consult a good dictionary and study the etymology of any particular word if this will help you in any way to remember its form.
- 9. In a series of words on one stem, use the stem, or determine upon a key word, and spell the derivatives accordingly; as in

repetition (frequently misspelled repitition) the stem repeat or the form petition will give the key; in preparation (frequently misspelled preparation) the key word is prepare.

- 10. Do not trust to analogous or homonymous forms, unless you have carefully verified the words considered.
- 11. In the present state of our spelling it is not always safe to depend upon pronunciation, though the student should strive to pronounce every word fully and correctly. There are more anomalous spellings in English than in any other modern language; hence great care should be taken to memorize the forms showing silent letters or variations in vowel sounds and consonantal combinations.
- 12. In all oral or written spelling exercises, capitals, accents, and essential symbols, especially in words from a foreign language, should be clearly indicated.
- 13. Be especially careful to insert apostrophes in their correct positions. Much care and study will be required to attain accuracy and logical conformity in the use of this symbol. Form the possessives of proper names ending in s or another sibilant, if monosyllabic, by adding an apostrophe and s; if polysyllabic, an apostrophe only. If the name ends in a silent sibilant, add an apostrophe and s: James's; Demosthenes'; Illinois's, Charlevoix's.
- 14. Distinguish carefully between consolidated words, hyphenated words, and words written separately. For example, inasmuch, notwithstanding, outdoor, sometimes, something, etc., are written without a break; son-in-law, out-of-doors (adjective), never-to-beforgotten (adjective), good-looking, etc., are hyphenated; all right, high school (unless adjectival), bass viol are written as separate words; subject-matter is usually and preferably hyphenated, though some authorities still write it as two separate words. No one can be dogmatic in forms of this kind, however, for nothing in our language is in a more chaotic and unsettled state than the use or omission of hyphens.
- 15. Be particularly careful to capitalize adjectives formed from proper nouns, such as *Christian*, *Indian*, *Mexican*, *Latin*, *American*.
- 16. Whenever you are in doubt about a word, consult the dictionary at once. Do not write the word and plan to revise

it later. One is almost sure to overlook or forget. "Do it now" is the only safe motto in regard to consulting a dictionary.

- 17. Be sure to spell correctly every word which you consciously add to your working vocabulary. Occasionally it is well to make a conscious effort in your composition work to use new or hard words, or words which you have previously misused or misspelled.
- 18. Be careful to note the differences between English and American usage, and in general prefer the American where there seem to be both reason and authority for these forms.
- 19. The study of Latin is a valuable aid in acquiring an accurate command of English spelling. One who has a knowledge of Latin, the source of about one half of our English words, is rarely at a loss as to the spelling of Latin derivatives. One might almost say that the quickest and surest way to acquire confidence and accuracy in English spelling is to learn Latin.
- 20. Some persons have allowed themselves to be convinced that they can never learn to spell, either because they have no special aptitude for spelling or because they believe they have an inherited weakness which cannot be overcome. This idea should be combated, for any person with average intelligence can learn to spell reasonably well if he determines definitely and positively to do so, and then conscientiously and persistently directs all his powers to the accomplishment of this task.

#### A LIST OF WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED

- **abbreviation.** Note the double b; pronounce each syllable carefully.
- accidentally. Two c's and two l's; do not insert an i after the t. accommodate. Be careful not to omit either of the c's or the m's. account. Note the two c's.
- acquaintance. Note the -ance ending; do not omit the c in ac-across. Do not double the c by analogy with account, etc.
- **affect.** Not to be confused with *effect*. Affect is used only as a verb; *effect* is both noun and verb.
- all right. Two separate words; sometimes wrongly written as one word, but more frequently misspelled alright by analogy with altho, altogether, always, etc.
- **allusion.** Sometimes wrongly spelled with one l, but more frequently confused with *illusion*.
- **analogous.** Keep in mind analogy and do not put an a in place of the first o.
- analyze. Note the y. In England analyse is widely used. Compare analysis, analytical.
- **annually.** Note the double *n* from Latin annus; for the double *l*, compare finally.
- apparatus. Note the two p's and no e; not to be used as a plural. appearance. Note the two p's and the -ance ending; see Rule VII. arrive. Note the double r, and compare arise, around, etc.
- assassinate. Double the s at both points, and note the i. Compare assassin, assassination.
- **athletics.** Do not mispronounce or misspell by inserting a vowel (a or e) before the l; compare also athlete.
- **balance.** Note the single *l*; compare *ballast*, *balloon*, etc., which have two *l*'s.
- beautiful. Note the single l. Adjectives similarly formed never double the final l as in the word full. Compare disdainful, hateful, useful, etc. Similarly formed nouns also usually show the single consonant, as in cupful, spoonful.
- Note.—A variety of oral and written exercises can be easily devised from this list. (See exercises 29 and 30.) The teacher cannot recur too frequently to it. If these words are thoroly mastered by every student, the percentage of misspelled words in the classwork of the entire school will be materially reduced.

beginning. Apply Rule II for doubling the final consonant.

17

- believe. Apply Rule V for words in ei and ie. Compare belief.
- benefited, benefiting. From Latin bene, well; hence do not spell beni. Also do not double the final t, because the accent falls on the first syllable. See Rule II, and compare fitted, fitting.
- **born.** Do not confuse with borne. There is no such form as borned.
- Burns's. The name is Burns; hence the possessive case would be Burns's or Burns', but never Burn's. See Hint 13.
- busy, business. Be careful not to place an i before the s or omit the i after the s in the derivative forms. Apply Rule IV.
- chapel. Do not confuse with words in -le.
- **climactic.** Adjective formed from *climax*. Compare *climatic* from *climate*.
- college. Do not insert a d. Compare knowledge.
- coming. Do not retain the final silent e before -ing. See Rule III. Also do not double the m.
- comparative. Do not spell with an i by analogy with comparison. Comparison. Note the i.
- conscientious. Pronounce every syllable carefully. Compare conscience, and note the change of the final c to t in -tious.
- Coverley, Sir Roger de. Do not spell Roger with a d, and do not omit the e before the y in Coverley.
- current. Note the double r from Latin currere, to run. Compare current, the berry.
- definite. Do not confuse with words in -ate. Compare finite.
- **De Quincey.** Two separate words, both capitalized; note the e before the y.
- **description.** Do not confuse with words in dis-. Compare describe.
- **despair.** From Latin de, from, + spes, hope. Not to be confused with words in dis-.
- Dickens'. The correct form is Dickens' and not Dicken's or Dickens's. See Hint 13.
- difference. Note the double f and the -ence ending. Do not omit the first e. Compare differ, different.
- disappear. Note the single s and double p. Study the prefixes carefully, and see Rule VII.

**disappoint.** Do not double the s or omit one of the p's.

**dissipate.** From Latin *dissipare*; hence do not spell with one s or with an a before the p.

divine. Do not confuse with words in de-. See Rule VII.

does n't. Note the position of the e, and do not omit the apostrophe. Compare don't, is n't, won't, etc.

ecstasy. The older spelling extasy is now practically out of use. Note carefully the -sy, not -cy, ending.

eligible. Do not double the *l*. Distinguish between -ible and -able endings. See Rule VII.

Eliot, George. One l and one t, the simplest possible spelling.

embarrass. Two r's and two s's.

emigration. Distinguish from immigration.

eminent. Not to be confused with imminent.

Encyclopaedia Britannica. One t and two n's. Do not double the t. Compare Britain, British, Britannia, etc. The common noun is spelled preferably encyclopedia, but in reporting the title of a book the original spelling is to be followed.

enemies. Do not spell eni-. Apply Rule IV.

etc. An abbreviation for Latin et cetera, "and others"; hence the form ect. is absurd, and the combination and etc. is ridiculous.

**exaggeration.** Note the double g and single r. Study the prefixes carefully; see Rule VII.

exceed. See proceed.

existence. Apply Rule VII for -ence and -ance endings.

extension. Do not confuse with words in -tion.

farthest. Do not insert -er before -est. Compare also further, furthest.

flery. Note the word fire; in flery the e is shifted before the r.

finally. Two l's in this and similar adverbs formed from adjectives in -al. Compare formally, occasionally, personally, etc.

forceful. Do not substitute an i for the e.

forcible. Do not substitute ea for i. Compare also forcibly.

forth. Do not confuse with fourth.

government. Do not omit the r or the n. Compare govern, and note also the -or ending in governor.

grammar. Note the double m, and do not confuse with words in -er. Compare grammarian, grammatical, diagrammatical, etc.

grandeur. Do not spell -uer by analogy with words in -er.

**height.** Note the position of the h's. Do not add a final h.

**horrible.** Note the double r and the *-ible* ending. Compare horrid.

humor. Not to be spelled -er. Compare also humorous.

hypocrisy. Note carefully the ending -isy. Compare hypocrit(e).

image. One m; do not confuse with words having the prefix im-, like immortal, etc. Similarly imagination, imagine, etc.

infinite. Not to be confused with words in -ate. Compare finite. interfering. The r is not doubled before the suffix, but the final e is dropped. See Rules II and III. Compare also interfered, interference.

its. The pronoun never takes an apostrophe; it's means it is.

laboratory. Be careful to preserve every syllable. Compare labor.

Latin. Note the capital L.

led. One of the commonest of all errors in spelling and one of the worst, because the word is spelled exactly as it is pronounced. The past tense of the verb lead is led. The noun lead, a metal, is pronounced led also, and this naturally causes confusion. Also the verb read is spelled r-e-a-d in the past tense, but is pronounced red, and by analogy this also would tend to lead one astray in spelling led, the past tense of lead. Compare also misled from mislead.

**library.** Do not insert an *e* before the first *r*, as if pronounced in four syllables; and do not pronounce or spell the word *libery*.

lightning. Spell as two syllables, and do not confuse with the word *lightening* (pronounced in three syllables), meaning a becoming light, or a reducing of weight.

lilies. There are two l's in lily, but not three. Apply Rule IV. lose. This is perhaps the most frequently misspelled word in freshman English. It is almost always confused with loose, meaning to set free, untie, etc. If one will distinguish between the sonant or z-sound of s in lose, and the surd or hissing sound of s in loose, the spelling of the two words will become perfectly simple and easy. Compare also losing and loosing.

Macaulay. Note the three a's and no e. Many absurd spellings of this name occur in high-school and college freshman themes, such as McCauly, McAulay, Macauley, Macauly.

Macbeth. Such spellings as McBeth, Mac Beth, are abominable. maintenance. Though this comes from maintain, be careful not to write it maintainance.

manual. Not to be confused with words in -el.

**meant.** The silent a is a snare to the unwary speller.

**mischievous.** Pronounce in three syllables, accenting the first; there is no i following the v.

misspell. Two s's, because composed of mis- and spell. See Rule VII.

mountainous. Do not drop the i in the second syllable, or insert one in the third.

murmur. The two syllables are exactly alike. Do not confuse with words in -er, such as summer.

narrative. Note the two r's, from Latin narrare, to tell. Compare narration.

**necessary.** One c and two s's.

negroes. See the list of words having plurals in -oes, p. 18.

ninety. Do not omit the e. Compare nine, nineteenth; but ninth. noticeable. Do not drop the e before the suffix beginning with a.

See Rule III.

**occasion.** Two c's, but only one s. Compare also occasionally. **occurred.** Apply Rule II for doubling final consonants. Compare also occurring, occurrence.

o'clock. Note the apostrophe, and do not capitalize the first o.

off. Distinguish between the adverb off and the preposition of.

opportunity. From Latin ob and portus; hence it is wrong to spell the word with an e by analogy with words in per-.

optimistic. From Latin optimus, best; hence do not change the first i to a or o. Compare also optimism, optimist.

original. Do not insert an o before the n. Compare origin, originality.

perhaps. Do not confuse with words in pre-.

permissible. Apply Rule VII.

pessimistic. From Latin pessimus, worst; see optimistic.

**Philip.** Note the single l. Philippines also has only one l, but the p is doubled.

pilgrim. Do not confuse with words in -gram, like program, etc. Compare pilgrimage.

pity. Do not double the t by analogy with pretty, putty, jetty, etc. plane. Not to be confused with plain. "We study plane geometry; our teacher makes it plain to us."

poison. Note the -on, not -en, ending. Compare also poisonous. possess. Twice two s's. Compare possessions.

precede. Compare recede, secede, intercede, etc. See Rule VI.

preparation. Note the a. Compare prepare, separate, etc.

**primitive.** Three i's, but no a.

principal. The adjective form ends in -al. Sometimes the noun is omitted, and this adjective in -al becomes a noun, as "the principal teacher of the high school" becomes "the principal of the high school." Do not confuse this word with principle.

**principle.** A noun and never used as an adjective. See *principal*. **privilege.** Two i's and two e's, but no a and no d.

**probably.** Pronounce in three syllables, and note the two b's.

proceed. Compare exceed and succeed, and see Rule VI for a mnemonic device for grouping these words in -eed. Procedure has only one e in the second syllable.

**professor.** One f and two s's, but never two f's and one s. The abbreviation proff is therefore not only vulgar but absurd.

pursue. Not to be confused with words in per-. Compare also pursuit.

quizzes. Apply Rule II for doubling final consonants. Also quizzed, quizzing. The simple form is quiz.

really. See finally.

receive. Apply Rule V for ei and ie words.

**recommendation.** One c and two m's. Study the prefixes closely. **referred, referring.** Apply Rule II.

repetition. Do not substitute an i for the second e. Compare repeat, petition, etc.

representative. Be careful to spell out each syllable; note the a as in representation.

rhythm. Note particularly the first h. Compare rhythmic.

ridiculous. From Latin ridiculus from ridere, to laugh; do not confuse with words in re-. Compare ridicule.

roll. Not to be confused with rôle. Compare also roll-call.

sacrifice. Do not substitute an a for the first i, or an s for the second c. Compare sacrament.

**schedule.** Note the h.

seize. Note the e before the i. A difficult word because an exception to Rule V.

sensitive. Do not spell with an a. Compare sensibility.

separate, separation. From Latin se- and parare. Do not substitute an e for the first a. Compare prepare, preparation, etc.

**shepherd.** There is no a in this word. Compare sheep and herd, herdsman, etc.

**similar.** Do not insert an *i* before the *a* by analogy with *familiar*, *peculiar*, etc.

smooth. Do not add an e by analogy with soothe, loathe, etc.

**sophomore.** Three syllables and three o's.

**specimen.** Do not add a t by analogy with words in -ment.

**speech.** Do not confuse with words in -ea-, such as speak, preach.

stature. Not to be confused with statue or statute. Compare statuary and statutory.

studying. Do not double the d or omit the i or the y.

**summary.** Note the double m, from Latin summa; do not confuse with words in -ery.

**superintendent.** Note every syllable carefully. Apply Rule VII for the *-ent* ending.

sure. Do not insert an h.

surprise. Do not confuse with words in sup-, such as support, suppose.

temperament. Be careful to spell out each syllable.

**Thackeray.** Note particularly the ck and the ay, and do not omit either the c or the a.

their, theirs. Do not put the *i* before the *e*, and do not confuse with there and there's.

together. Do not spell with an a by analogy with gather, nor with ea by analogy with weather. Also do not insert a hyphen.

too. Do not confuse the adverb too with the preposition to or the numeral two. "The two (numeral) men drove to (preposition) town too (adverb) fast."

**tremendous.** Three syllables; do not insert an i or u after the d, as if pronounced in four syllables. Compare *stupendous*.

truly. Do not retain the e before the ending -ly in this word. This is an exception to Rule III. Compare duly.

- undoubtedly. Distinguish the syllables carefully. Avoid the spurious form undoubtably.
- unmistakable. Do not retain the silent e before the suffix -able. See Rule III. Compare also unmistakably.
- until. This word has only one l, while the contraction till has two.
- using. Do not retain the e before -ing. Apply Rule III.
- vigor. Do not spell -er. Compare vigorous, rigor, rigorous, etc.
- village. Frequently misspelled with an i before the a, as if pronounced in three syllables.
- villain. Frequently misspelled -ian by analogy with words like guardian; but note that villain is pronounced in two syllables, not three. Note also villainy or villany; villainous or villanous. The form villein is now used only of a serf.
- virtue. Do not insert an r before the u by analogy with words like stature, vulture, etc.
- weird. Widely misspelled because an exception to Rule V.
- write. Not to be confused with rite, right, wright. The past tense wrote should not be confused with rote.
- writer, writing. Do not double the t by analogy with written.

  Note the difference in the vowel sounds. Before the suffixes -er and -ing the final e in write is dropped according to Rule III; but in written the t is doubled to indicate the short vowel as contrasted with the long vowel in write.

# A PRACTISE LIST FIFTY OF THE WORST OFFENDERS

#### accommodate dissatisfied manual similar principle all right exaggerate noticeable professor speech balance finally occasion quizzes sure beginning forcible occurred really theirs believe grammar off received too benefited hypocrisy opportunity repetition truly business its original rhythm until laboratory definite plane seized village difference led preparation sensitive villain disappointed lose principal weird separate

# PRACTISE EXERCISES ILLUSTRATING RULES FOR SPELLING

#### 1. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule I, p. 8. Write two spellings for the following words; underscore the form which you prefer, and indicate the reason for your choice:

acknowledgment	counselor	fulfil	oxid
adz	criticize	gelatin	paraffin
anapestic	decalog	glycerin	picaninny
antitoxin	defense .	honor	plow
apprize	diarrhea	hypocrit	practise
ax	disk	hypotenuse	preterit
blest	distil	judgment	raveled
bromid	draft	license.	riveted
calisthenics	dropt	liquorice	savior
cancelation	dulness	maneuver	theater
catalog	enrolment	marvelous	traveler
chaperon	envelop	medieval	traveling
cigaret	esthetic	meter	wagon
civilization	etiquet	millionaire	whisky
coquet	fantasy	nei <b>gh</b> bo <b>r</b>	woolen
councilor	fantom	oneself	worshiped

#### 2. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule I, p. 8. Make a list of twenty additional words with two accepted spellings, underscoring the form to be preferred in each case.

#### 3. ORAL WORK

Study Rule II, p. 10. Spell the past tense in -ed, and the present participle in -ing for the following words:

abhor	combat	detach	forfeit
abut	commit	diagram	grin
acquit	compel	differ	handicap
allow	conceal	dispel	impel
benefit	concur	enter	infer
boot	control	<b>equi</b> p	intermit
brag	defer	excel	kidnap
cancel	desert	follow	limit

marvel	prefer	refit	rivet
offer	proffer	regret	simper
panel	profit	reject	submit
pencil	quiet	relax	transfer
perform	quit	remit	travel
permit	quiz	retract	worship

#### 4. ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule II, p. 10, and consult the general list, pp. 106-141. Form nouns in -er, -or, or -ar, from the following stems, explaining the reason for the correct or preferred spelling in each case:

abhor	desert	profess	swim
abstain	eject į	propel	transmit
beg	hum	retain	travel
begin	invent	rob	visit
bisect	job	shop	win
conquer	kidnap	shred	worship
control	perform	stop	wrap

#### 5. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule II, p. 10. Explain why the root words of the following derivatives do or do not double the final consonants, and underscore words which are in any way exceptions to Rule II:

acquittal	forgotten	rebellious
braggart	gaseous	rebuttal
chagrined	gases ·	regrettable
choppy	gassy	repellent
concurrence	goddess	riddance
concurrent	humbugged	robbery
conference	intermittent	shrubbery
deference	manned	soften
deterrent	marvelous	sunny
difference	metallic	sweeten
druggist	occurrence	tranquillity
excellence	planned	transferable
excellent	preference	unforgetable
flimflammed	propellant (n.)	wigwagging
forbidden	propellent (adj.)	zigzagged

# 6. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule II, p. 10. From the following adjectives write out the comparative degree in -er, and the superlative in -est, explaining the reason for the doubled or single final consonant in each case:

awful	hard	quiet	steep
big	hot	red	$\mathbf{still}^{'}$
cold	lax	sad	straight
cool	loud	small	sweet
deep	mad .	soft	warm
glad	queer	sour	weak

# 7. ORAL WORK

Study Rule III, p. 12. Spell the present participle in -ing for the following words, explaining why the final e is or is not dropped in each case:

advise	face	notice	shoe
arise	freeze .	pursue	smile
arrange	hoe	quibble	state
believe	hope	race	strive
change	interfere	rise	tinge
come	1oose	save	toe
dine	lose	serve	twinge
ensue	move	shine	use

#### 8. ORAL WORK

Study Rule III, p. 12. Explain why the final e is or is not dropped in the following derivatives:

abridgment	inflatable	salable
acknowledgment	interference	sensible
advantageous	judgment	stately
arrangement	likable	statement
careless	lovable	stony
changeable	manageable	traceable
courageous	marriageable	truly
dovelike	movable	unmistakably
duly	noticeable	wholly
imaginable	peaceable	wisdom

# 9. ORAL WORK

Study Rule IV, p. 13. Spell the plurals of the following nouns, stating why the y is or is not changed to i in each case:

abbey	covey	galley	monkey
alley	cry	Henry	parley
ally `	decoy	jersey	penny
attorney	dowry	jockey	pulley
beauty	ecstasy	jury	sky
bully	effigy	levy	soliloquy
century	elegy	library	taffy
chimney	fairy	lily	trolley
cockney	family	Mary	turkey
colloquy	fancy	medley	volley
country	fantasy	money	whisky

# 10. ORAL WORK

Study Rule IV, p. 13. Explain why the final y does or does not change to i in the following derivatives, noting particularly exceptions to the general rule:

babyhood	dizziness		marrying
beautiful	drearily		merriment
burial	dutiful	1	pitiless
busier	earliest		repli <b>e</b> d
business	fancier		studying
carriage	happiness		trying
clergyman	hardiness		uglie <del>r</del>
copyright	likelihood		weariness
delayed	marriage		wearying

#### 11. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule V, p. 14. Fill in the correct letters (ei or ie) in the following words, stating the rule or pointing out the exception in each case:

ach ve	chandel – –r	f 1d
bel f	$\operatorname{conc} - \dot{-} \mathbf{t}$	fnd
-bel – – ve	conc – ve	f rce
bes ge	counterf t	handkerch f
brigad r	dec – – ve	h r

h-ght	rec ve	shr k
1 sure	$\dot{\mathbf{r}}\mathbf{g}\mathbf{n}$	sover gn
n – – ghbor	relf	tr
n ce	rel – – ve	th f
ob sance	retr ve	$\mathbf{v} \mathbf{w}$
perc ve	s ze	w1d
p rce	s – – ge	wrd
rec pt	sh k	y-1d

#### 12. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule VI, p. 14. Arrange the following words in two groups, those ending in -eed and those in -ede, and then write as many inflected and derivative forms in each case as you can, noting particularly any literal changes in the stem:

accede	exceed	proceed	secede
antecede	intercede	recede	succeed
cede	precede	retrocede	supersede
concede			

# 13. ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK<sup>1</sup>

Study Rule VII, p. 15. Explain why each of the following words is spelled -ance, -ence; -ant, -ent; -able, -ible; if you find exceptions to the general principle of Rule VII, try to give a reason for the exception in each case:

adolescence	corruptible
adolescent	credence
arrogance	credent
arrogant	credible
audible	decadence
coherence	decadent
coherent	digestible
cohesible	eminence
complacence	eminent
complacent	excellence
combustible	excellent
confidence	exceptionable
confident	existence
constituency	existent
constituent	fallible
	adolescent arrogance arrogant audible coherence coherent cohesible complacence complacent combustible confidence confident constituency

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  This exercise may be divided into several lessons. The students should be trained to consult an unabridged dictionary for etymologies.

imminence
imminent
incorrigible
incorruptible
indelible
indulgence
indulgent
ineligible
inexhaustible
intelligence
intelligent
intelligible
irresistible

irritable
laudable
laughable
measurable
noticeable
obtainable
performance
prominence
prominent
reasonable
recurrence
recurrent

reminiscent
residence
resident
resistance
resistant
resistible
responsible
separable
superintendence
superintendent
susceptible
variance
visible

#### 14. ORAL WORK<sup>1</sup>

Study Rule VII, p. 15. The following list comprises practically all of the familiar words which are spelled -ible; most other words of this formation are spelled -able. Adverbs in -ibly and nouns in -iblity may be formed from such words in the list as are in more common use; as accessibly, accessibility admissibly, admissibility, intelligibly, intelligibility, etc.:

(in) accessible adducible (or -eable)

(in) admissible

- (in) apprehensible
- (in) audible
- (in) coercible cohesible
- (in) cognoscible collapsible (or -able) collectible (or -able)
- (in) combustible committible (or -able)
- (in) compatible
- (in) comprehensible
- (in) compressible
- (in) condensible (or -able) conducible

conductible contemptible contractible

- (in) controvertible
- (in) convertible
- (in) convincible
- (in) corrigible
- (in) corrodible corrosible
- (in) corruptible
- (in) credible deducible deductible
- (in) defeasible
- (in) delible (also deleble) depressible descendible (or -able)

<sup>1</sup> This exercise may be divided into several lessons.

(in) destructible	inducible
diffusible	inscriptible
(in) digestible	instructible
dirigible	(un) intelligible
(in) discernible	interconvertible
dissectible	intervisible
distensible	inventible
distractible	invertible
divertible	invincible
divestible	<b>iras</b> cible
(in) divisible	(il) legible
(in) edible	mandible $(n.)$
educible	<b>ne</b> gligible
(in) effervescible	omissible
(in) eligible	ostensible
(in) eludible	passible (capable of feeling or
evadible (or -able)	suffering; cf. passable,
(in) evasible	capable of being passed)
evincible	(im) perceptible
(in) exhaustible	(im) perfectible
exigible	(im) permissible
existible	(im) persuasible
(in) expansible	pervertible
(in) expressible	(im) plausible
extendible	(im) possible
(in) extensible	prehensible
(in) fallible	(im) prescriptible
(in) feasible	(un) producible
(in) flexible	redressible
fluxible	(ir) reducible
forcible	refer'rible (cf. ref'erable)
(in) frangible	reflectible
(in) fusible	(ir) refrangible
gullible	(ir) remissible
horrible	rendible (not to
ignitible (or -able)	be confused
immersible (or -able)	with
(un) impressible	renderable)
· · •	·

- (ir) reprehensible
- (ir) repressible
- (ir) resistible
- (ir) responsible reversible revertible

risible

seducible (or -eable)

(in) sensible

subdivisible

(in) submergible

suspensible

(in) tangible

tensible

terrible

traducible

transfusible

- (in) transgressible
- (in) transmissible
- (in) vendible
- (in) vincible
- (in) visible

#### 15. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule VII, p. 15. Make a list of twenty-five familiar words in -able. Try to collect these words from your general reading, giving references, as follows: insuperable, Irving, Rip Van Winkle, p. 43.

#### 16. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule VII, p. 15. Explain the Latin derivation of the following words, noting particularly the literal changes in the forms of the prefixes. Use the dictionary for this work.

accumulate assimilate attendance cereal chronology concentrate connotate corroborate description disappear disappointed dissection dissever dissociate dissuade eccentricity

educate emigrate exaggerate illegible illegitimate illimitable illiterate immaterial immigrate immortal immovable immutable impatient inadequate intellect interest

interfere interrupt interrogation interurban irrational irreverent postpone postscript preparation prescription proscription separate subscribe subterranean tolerable transference

# 17. ORAL WORK<sup>1</sup>

Study Rule VII, p. 15. Spell the following French words, taking care to name the accents and other signs (see Rule 4, p. 18).

attaché entrée papier-mâché porte-cochère blanc-mange façade bouillon fricassee protégé cache questionnaire garage chargé d'affaires hangar régime chauffeur iardinière rendezvous matinée consommé résumé coup d'êtat mayonnaise rôle melée cortège soirée naïf (masc.) débris tête-à-tête début naïve (fem.) trousseau décolleté naïveté vis-à-vis dishabille or deshanée

bille

#### 18. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule 1, p. 18. Explain the insertion or omission of the k in the following words:

bivouac	music	public
bivouacked	musical	publican
bivouacking	musician*	publicist
colic	panic	publicity
colicky	panicky	shellac
frolic frolicked	physic physical	shell <b>ac</b> ked shell <b>a</b> cking
frolicking	physician	traffic
frolicsome	physicist	trafficked
mimic mimicked mimicking	picnic picnicked picnicking	trafficking trafficker trafficless
mimicry	picnickers	

<sup>1</sup> The teacher should give the pupil the correct pronunciations of these familiar French words.

# 19. ORAL WORK

Study Rule 3, p. 18. Spell the following words:

beat	leap	read	speak
beet	leech	reed	speech
beach	meat	reap	steal
beech	meet	real	steel
		reel	
bleat	neat		steam
bleed	need	seam	steep
bleach	peach	seem	team
crease	peep	seat	teem
creep	•	seek	
•	peak		weave
dear	peek	sleave	weevil
deer	preach	sleeve	weaver
grease	preen	scream	weak
green	reach	screech	week
leak	reek	squeal	wean
leek		squeeze	weep

# 20. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule 5, p. 18. Copy the following words and form the correct preferred plurals, indicating all musical terms by the sign (M) and underscoring all plurals in -oes:

alto	desperado	lasso	solo
banjo	domino	memento	soprano
basso	(costume)	mosquito	tallyho
broncho	domino	motto	tobacco
buffalo	(game)	mulatto	tomato
burro	duo	negro	torpedo
calico	dynamo	peccadillo	tremolo
cameo	echo	piano	trio
cargo	Eskimo	piccolo	violoncello
cello	hero	portfolio	volcano
cuckoo	hobo	potato	zero

#### 21. ORAL WORK

Study Rule 6, p. 18. Spell the plurals of the following words:

	•	•
handkerchief	relief	staff
hoof	roof	stuff
knife	safe	tariff
leaf	scarf	thief
life	self	waif
loaf	serf	wharf
proof	sheaf	wife
reef	sheriff	wolf
	hoof knife leaf life loaf proof	hoof roof knife safe leaf scarf life self loaf serf proof sheaf

#### 22. WRITTEN WORK

Study Rule 7, p. 19. Write the following words, underscoring the obscure vowels in each:

furniture	repetition
genitive	ridiculous
gravity	romanticism
Hannibal	sacrament
indefinite	sacrifice
opportunity	sensitive
optimist	separate
pessimist	stimulant
preparation	unanimous
privilege ,	ventilation
	genitive gravity Hannibal indefinite opportunity optimist pessimist preparation

# 23. WRITTEN WORK 1

See Rule 7, p. 19. Complete the following words by adding -ar, -er, -or, -ir (-yr), -ur, -eur.

accelerat	anch	begg
adventur	argu	benefact
advis	arrest	besieg
aggress	assess	bisect
agitat	audit – –	blasphem
alt (in church)	aug (soothsayer)	Caes
alt (to change)	aug (boring tool)	calend (table of
amat	auth – –	dates)
ambassad	aviat – –	carburet
ancest	bachel – –	caterpill

<sup>1</sup> This exercise may be divided into two or more lessons.

ced	generat	refrigerat
cell	Gibralt	regulat – –
cellul – –	govern – –	report
cens (critic)	gramm – –	revolv – –
cens (vessel for	hum	rig – –
incense)	imitat – –	rum
chauff	impost – –	sail – – (seaman)
coll	instruct	sail (sailing vessel)
collect	interpret	sat
col	invest	schol – –
conduct	jugul – –	sculpt – –
connoiss	ledg	separat
conquer	li	simil – –
conspirat	lubricat	solicit – –
contract	maj – –	speedomet – –
controll	marin – –	splend – –
coron	mart	squal
corrid	metaph – –	squander
credit	millin – –	sulph – –
cultivat	mirr – –	supervis
cylind	mot	survey
debt	murm	trait – –
defend	navigat – –	transgress
demean	numerat	translat – –
demurr	od	transmitt
denominat	operat	travel – –
develop – –	orat	treasur
direct	organiz – –	trumpet
dissent	originat – –	tubercul – –
edit	oscillat – –	tum
educat	oyst	vaccinat
elevat – –	percolat	vict
elix – –	pill – –	vig
emper – –	prison – –	vineg
equat	proct	visit
extinguish	profess – –	vulg – –
fact	propell – –	warri – –
garden – –	reflect	worship

# 24. WRITTEN OR ORAL WORK

Read Hint 9, p. 19. Write or spell the following words and give the key word which will help you to determine the correct spelling in each case, as frivolous (key word frivolity):

analogous (p. —)	frivolous (p. —)	original (p. —)
approximate (p.—)	horrible (p. —)	preparation (p. —)
bicycle (p. —)	indefinite (p. —)	repetition (p. —)
bilious (p. —)	infinite (p. —)	ridiculous (p. —)
definite (p. —)	inseparable (p. —)	romanticism (p. —)
definition (p. —)	mariner (p. —)	separation (p. —)
effeminate (p. —)	maritime p. —)	synonymous (p. —)
fanaticism (p. —)	narrative (p. —)	zealous (p. —)

# 25. ORAL WORK

Read Hint 14, p. 20. Spell the following words, indicating hyphens and space where necessary:

Anglo-Saxon	antiprohibition	all right
ante-bellum	anybody	any one
basket-ball	anyway (adv.)	any time
bas-relief	baseball	any where
boarding-house	bedroom	bass violin
by-law	commonplace	boy scout
cross-reference	everyday (adj.)	by and by
cross-section`	everything	each other
folk-dance	foolscap	every day
good-looking	football	every one
guinea-pig	handwriting	every side
high-school (adj.)	intercollegiate	high school (n.)
man-of-war	interscholastic	in fact
near-by (adj.)	masterpiece	one another
object-lesson	motorboat	near by $(adv.)$
reading-room	notebook	per cent
self-starter	outdoor	some day
subject-matter	semicolon	steam car
twenty-one	steamboat	team play
vice-president	textbook	parcel post

# 26. WRITTEN OR ORAL WORK 1

Spell and define the following homophones:

b <b>reak</b> b <b>rak</b> e	feint faint	kernel colonel
cane	flour	knew
Cam	nower	new
cannon canon	fort forte	knight night
canvas canvass	forth fourth	know no
ceiling sealing	guilt gilt	lead (n.) led
cent scent	grease Greece	liar lyre
Sellt	hail	mail
cereal serial	hale	male
	hart	main
cession session	heart	mane
O1 '1	hoard	mantel
chilli .	horde	mantle
cite	hole	marshal
site	whole	martial
Signe	holy	muscle
coarse	wholly	mussel
course		_
		need
	indite	knead
ayeing	instance	04480
earnest		ours hours
	111304110 3	nours
	its	peace
eight	it's	piece
ate		•
	cane Cain  cannon canvas canvass ceiling sealing cent scent scent sent cereal serial cession Chile chilli cite site sight coarse course dying dyeing earnest Ernest eight	cane flour Cain flower  cannon fort canon forte  canvas forth canvass fourth  ceiling guilt sealing guilt sealing guilt  cent grease scent Greece sent  hail cereal hale serial  cession heart session  Chile horde chilli  cite hole site whole sight  holy coarse wholly course  indict dying indite dyeing  instance earnest instant's Ernest  its eight  flour flour flour flour flour fort fort grease forth canvas fourth  hail hale seriase bhart heart session  Chile indict dying indict dying indict indict indict instance instance instant's Ernest

<sup>1</sup> If desirable, the teacher may make several lessons of this exercise.

peak	rain	suite	wait
peek	reign	sweet	weight
pique	rein		•
		tail ,	wave
peal	road	tale	waive
peel	rode		
•		their	way
pear	roll	there	weigh
pare	rôle		<u> </u>
-		theirs	weak
peer	scene	there's	week
pier	seen		
-		throne	weakly
plain	serf	thrown	weekly
plane	surf		•
-		to	wear
plum	serge	too	ware
plumb	surge	two	
			weather
poll	slight	vain	wether
pole	sleight	vein	
		vane	whose
pray	steak		who's
prey	stake	vale	
		veil	write
presence	steal		rite
presents	steel	vice	right
		vise	wright
read	straight		-
reed	strait	waist	wrote
		waste	rote

# 27. ORAL WORK<sup>1</sup>

The following words are often confused. Spell and define each word, distinguishing carefully the differences in pronunciation:

accept except	advice advise	allusion illusion elusion	annunciation enunciation
access	alley		arrange
excess	ally	altar alter	arraign
addition	allude		arrangement
edition	illude elude	angle angel	arraignment

<sup>1</sup>This exercise may be divided into several lessons if desirable.

auger augur	climactic climatic	effect affect	lead $(n.)$ lead $(v.)$
	• .•	•	
bath	cloths	emigrate	latter
bathe	clothes	immigrate	later
beach	comma	eminent	lightning
beech	coma	imminent immanent	lightening
born	compliment		loath
borne	complement	exercise exorcise	loathe
bow (an orna-	contemptible		lose
mental knot)	contemptuous	expect	loose
bow (to bend	<b>1</b>	suspect	
forward)	corps	•	minute (adj.)
,	corpse	father	minute (n.)
breath	,	farther	
breathe	council		missal
5104110	counsel	formally	missile
cache	00421501	formerly	missive
cash	councilor		
C4011	counselor	gamble	odious
cashmere	Counsoloi	gambol	odorous
cassimere	current	Seminor	odorous
Cassifficie	current	grease (n.)	off
Calvary	Currant	grease $(v.)$	of
cavalry	decent	grease (v.)	01
Cavany	descent	humorous	ordinance
	dissent	4	ordnance
canon	dissent	humerous	ordinance
canyon	d	:3.1	<b>h</b> 1-
!4 . 1 '	desert (v.)	idol	passable
capital	desert (n.)	idle	passible
capitol	dessert	idyl	
44			peasant
cellar	deference	ingenious	pheasant
seller	difference	ingenuous	•••
			pillar
censer	diary	insight	pillow
censor	dairy	incite	_
			personal
choral	duel	lack	personnel
coral	dual	like	
corral	•		

petition partition	profit prophet	route	there they're their
pistil pistol	radical(adj.orn.) radicle (n.)	sense since	tortuous torturous
pomace pumice	radish reddish	stationary stationery	track tract
potion portion	read (pres.) read (past)	statue stature statute	veracity voracity
precedent (n.) precedent (adj.)	rendible renderable	tear $(n.)$ tear $(v.)$	weather whether
principal principle	respectfully respectively		won't wont (n.)

# 28. ORAL WORK

Review the Seven Major Rules, pp. 8-17. Spell the following words, stating the rule or exception which applies in each case:

U	• ••	
abusing	drearily	proffered
abutment	encyclopedia	profited
abutting	enemies	quizzical
acceded	equipage	rallying
acceptance	exceedingly	readiness
accompanied	excellency	received
acquittal	fallacies	reference
admissible	fiend	referred
affidavit	infallible	replies ·
annually	interfering	restating
appetite	judgment	seizure
baggage	maneuver	siege
benefited	medieval	singeing
business	movable	sovereignty
combating	moving	soliloquies
changeable	niece	succeeded
chimneys	noticeable	superseded
courageous	outrageous	tonnage
debatable	piteous	traveling
disappoint	preceding	truly

#### 29. ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK

Study the list on pp. 22-29. Spell or write the following familiar words:

accommodation its really across led receipt arrive library recommendation assassin referring lilies athletics lose. repetition balance Macaulay rhythm beginning Macbeth ridiculous believe meant sacrament benefiting mischievous sacrifice Burns's misspell schedule chapel mountainous sensitive climactic narrative separation college shepherd negroes comparison similar ninety conscientious noticeable smooth definite occurrence speech describe optimistic studying despair superintendent originality pilgrimage difference sure disappoint pity theirs divine possess too embarrassed preparation truly Encyclopaedia principal until Britannica. principle village exaggerated privilege villain extension proceed virtue finally professor weird forcible pursuit writer quizzes writing grammar

#### 30. WRITTEN WORK<sup>1</sup>

Write a one-page theme in which you use correctly at least fifteen words found in the list on pp. 22-29. Underscore the words you consciously introduce.

<sup>1</sup> This exercise may be repeated several times, using other words from the list on pp. 22-29

# 31. ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK<sup>1</sup>

Consult the general alphabetic list, pp. 106-141. Spell or write the following more or less difficult words:

acreage cereal extraordinary extravagance adolescence chaparral affidavit chauffeur fallacv fanaticism aggravating Chautauqua agreeable chloroform fascinating alligator cinnamon feminine colonnade fictitious almanac altogether column flannel ammunition connoisseur fuchsia corroborate habiliment anonymous Apocrypha curriculum hemorrhage hippopotamus . Apollo cylinder appendicitis hypocrisy daguerreotype artillery dahlia incendiary derrick initiation auxiliary baccalaureate diarrhea innocuous digestible **Baptist** inseparable barbarous dilapidated isosceles hattalion dilemma liniment. beefsteak diphtheria maritime bicycle disappearance millinery miscellaneous calcimine duchess calendar eleemosynary mucilage Calvinism eligible narcissus cannibal elixir neuralgia caricature ellipse niche : Nineveh cataclysm emperor epigrammatic catarrh orifice oscillation catechism epochs ostracize caterpillar erroneous Catiline paraphernalia ervsipelas exhilarating celerv paroxysm cellar explanation penitentiary

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  This exercise may be divided into several lessons, or the teacher may extend it ad~lib. by reference to the general alphabetic list.

pennants pinnacle pneumonia Presbyterian primitive procedure promiscuous pusillanimous radish raisins rarefy Renaissance rhapsody romanticism salary salmon Saturday

scarcity scarlatina schism scissors scrimmage scrupulous scuppernong secretary semicolon sherbet shrubbery sibylline Sicily silhouette skepticism sophomore spectacles

stimulating strychnin succinct supercilious supersede terrapin theorem tragedy tranquillity trousseau venomous vicissitude volume Wednesday yacht zinc zinnia

# PART TWO

# PRACTISE LISTS OF WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED<sup>1</sup>

Space is allowed in each subject for additional words to be recorded by the pupils from the actual errors found in their exercises and notebooks. The teacher may require certain common errors to be added as experience demands, but in any case he should examine the notebooks frequently to see that the pupils are properly recording their daily errors in spelling.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES

#### AGRICULTURE

acreage	cheese	Guernsey
actinomycosis	Cheviot	Hereford
agricultural	cholera	Holstein-Friesian
alluvial	cocklebur	humic (cf. humid)
<b>a</b> mmonia	cultivator	hygroscopic
<b>a</b> piary	dairying	inoculate
arid	drought	insecticide
Berkshire	droughty	Kafir (or Kaffir) corn
boll-weevil	Duroc-Jersey	larva
Bordeaux mixture	escutcheon	larvae (pl.)
bulletin	ensilage	Leghorn
cabbage	experiment	maize
cantaloup or canta-	fertility	melon
loupe (I)	flocculation	mesquite
capillary	fungous (adj.)	mosquitoes
caterpillar	fungus (n.)	Minorca
cereals	guano	mulch

<sup>1</sup>The Roman numerals in parentheses refer to the rules on p. 7.

# AGRICULTURE—Continued

nitrification nitrogenous Orpington parasitic pasteurize phylloxera protein	pumpkin separator shredder shrubbery silos skim milk spinach	stallion steril or sterile (I) surcingle tillage tuberculosis vegetable vineyard
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
,		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

# BIOLOGY AND ZOÖLOGY

abdo'men	dissection		pituitary
amylopsin	encyst		pituitous
antenna	enzyme		ptyalin
antennae $(pl.)$	fertil or fertile	(I)	respiratory
bacillus	hemoglobin		secrete
bacilli (pl.)	heredity		sensory
bacteriology	inheritance		sexu <b>al</b>
carapace	interstitial		species
chitin	<del>irri</del> table		spontaneous
chromatin	larva		steril or sterile (I)
chylous	larvae $(pl.)$		stomach
cilium	ligament		symmetrical
cilia $(pl.)$	male		trypsin
coccyx	mucous (adj.)		vacuole
coccyges (pl.)	mucus (n.)		venomous
cocoon	nervous		ventricles
corpuscles	nomenclature		vesicle
crystalline	p <b>ara</b> ffin		viscera
diagrammatically	phylogeny		vitreous
diagrammatically	phylogeny ADDITIONAL	WORD	
	ADDITIONAL		s
diagrammatically	ADDITIONAL		
	ADDITIONAL		s
	ADDITIONAL		s 
	ADDITIONAL		S

# **BOTANY**

annual	flaccid	protein
aqueous	fungous (adj.)	raceme
bois-d'arc	fungus (n.)	radicle
calyx	fungi (pl.)	receptacle
calyxes $(pl.)$	gamete	rhizoid
carpel	herbaceous	rhizome
cell	hydrodictyon	saprophyte
cellulose	hydrophyte	serrate
chlorophyl or chloro-	lenticel	shrubbery
p <b>hyll</b>	lily	specimen
chromatin	mesophyte	stamens
chromosome	narcissus	succulent
cilium	nucellus	sumac or sumach (I)
cilia (pl.)	nucleus	symbiont
coalesce	orchid	symbiotic
collenchyma	panacle	thallus
corolla	parasite	tracheid
$\cot$ yledon	parenchyma	trichome
cryptogamous	perennial	trillium
cytoplasm	phloem	vacuole
deciduous	pistil	vegetation
dicotyledonous	poisonous	xylem .
dioecious	pollen	zoöspore
filament	pollination	zygote
	ADDITIONAL WORD	s
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

# **CHEMISTRY**

absorption ·	dyeing	oxidize
acetylene	dynamite	oxygen
acidity	effervesce	paraffin
alcohol	electrolysis	petroleum
alkaline	equivalence	poison
aluminum or alumin-	experiment	porcelain
ium (I)	gas	potassium
ammonia	gaseous	precipitate
analysis	gases	precipitation
analyses $(pl.)$	gelatin or gelatine (I)	protein
apparatus	glycerin or glycerine	qualitative
aqueous	(I)	quantitative
carbohydrate	gravimetric	receptacle
celluloid	hydrogen	scientific
chlorin or chlorine	inflammable	sensitive
chloroform	laboratory	soluble
colorimetric	liquefaction	test-tube
combustible	liquefy	vacuum
crystalline	metallic	valency
crystallize	methyl	viscosity
cyanid or cyanide (I)	naphtha	volatil or volatile
desiccator	nickel	volatilization
dissolve	odor	volume
distillation	odorous	volumetric

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

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# DOMESTIC SCIENCE

#### COOKING

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absorption	crystallized	palatable
accessory or accessary		pancreatic
acetic	dietary	parasite
adulteration	dietetics	paring
albumen	digestible	pasteurize
alcohol	edible	pâté de foie gras
alimentary	emulsify	peel
alkaline	flavor	percolator
aluminum or alumin-	fluids	pimento
ium (I)	gastric	poached
ammonia	giblets	potatoes
anchovies	gizzard	poultry
antiseptic	gluten	pour
appearance	glycogen	protein
appetite	griddle	ptomain or -ine (I)
asparagus	ingredients	recipe ·
assimilate	kernel	rennet
banana	laboratory	rinse
beverage	lactic	salad
biscuit	leaven	salicylic
caffein or caffeine (I)	lentil	saliva
ealorie	macaroni	sandwich
caramel	marmalade	sauté
carbohydrate	mayonnaise	scald
casserole	menu	scalloped or scolloped
cauliflower	meringue	(I)
caviar or caviare	muscle	sherbet
cellulose	muscular	sieve
cereal	nitrogenous	sirloin
chocolate	nutriment	soufflé
coconut or cocoanut	nutritive	spinach
(I)	odor	steak
consistency	oleomargarin or -ine	
croquette	(I)	stewed
croutons	omelet	tannic
CI CELOIID		vanine

cement

#### COOKING-Continued

tapioca tartar temperature vanilla	vegetable vinegar viscera waffle-irons		waitress waste wring yolk
	ADDITIONAL	WORDS	<b>S</b>
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	HOUSEHOLD	ARTS	
adjustable	chandelier		drain
alkali	Chippendale		economics
ammonia	chloroform		extension
analogous	cholera		fermentation
anopheles	Circassian		fomentation
antidote	cockroach		furnace
architecture	complementary	У	furniture
atomizer	connections $or$		germicide
balance	connexions		glycerin or glycerine
baluster	contagion		(I)
bedstead	contaminate		hearth
beetle	convenience		hemorrhage
birch	counterpane		Heppelwhite
bluing	decoration		hypode <del>rmic</del>
buffet	deodorant		illuminating
bureau	deterioration	:	infection
cabinet	dining	; ;	ingredients
capillary	dining room		insecticide
cellar	dinner	, i	labor-saving

distillation

larvae

# HOUSEHOLD ARTS-Continued

laudanum	mucus (n.)	sedimentation
laundering	pasteurize	sewage
lavatory	peppermint	Sheraton
lead (a metal)	piano	siphonage
linoleum	pillow	site
machine	plenum	stupes
mahogany	plumbing	suite .
malaria	pneumatic	sulfur or sulphur (I)
malarial	poison	susceptibility
mantel	porch	tenement
mantelpiece	poultice	trichina
mattress	pupae	trichinosis
mirror	receipt	typhoid
miscellaneous	receptacle	utensils
molding or moulding		vacuum
(I)	respiration	veranda or verandah
mucous (adj.)	sanitation	weathered
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	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
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	SEWING	•
alpaca	bodice	chally or challis (I)
appliqué	boll	chambray
appropriateness	brilliantine	chemise
baling	burlap, burlaps	chenille
basting	buttons	chiffon
batiste	calendering	cocoons
bias	calico	colonial
biased or biassed (I)	cambric	complimentary
bleaching	carding	conductivity

# SEWING—Continued

corduroy	hygienic	plaited <sup>1</sup> (I)	
crape	initial	pongee	
crêpe de chine	insertion	reeling	
cretonne	ironing-board	retting	
crinoline	iabot	ripping	
decolleté	Jacquard	ruffle	
delaine	jute	sateen	
denim	khaki	scissors	
drapery	kimono	scutching	
economical	laundering	seam	
eider-down	laundry	selvage or selvedge (I)	
embroidery	lingerie	shearing	
feather-stitch	long cloth	shoddy	
fiber or fibre (I)	madras	simplicity	
fichu	measurements	spinning	
filament	mending	suède	
flannel	mercerization	taffeta	
foulard	messaline	textiles	
gabardine or gaber-	mitering or mitre-	varieties	
dine (I)	ing (I)	voile	
gingham	moiré	waist	
ginning	nainsook	warp	
gore	organdies	waste	
hackling	ornamentation	weighting	
hanks	passementerie	woof	
harnessing	pattern	woolen or woollen (I)	
heddles	peplum	worsted	
herring-bone	percale	yarn	
honiton	petticoat	yo <b>k</b> e	
huckaback	piqué	zephyr	
<sup>1</sup> The form pleat is used colloquially, but is not found in literary usage.			

#### ADDITIONAL WORDS

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#### **ECONOMICS**

abstinence
altruism
amortize
artificer
assessment
bankruptcy
bimetalism
bourgeois
boycott
budget
bullion
capital
census
competition
collateral
cooperation
corporation
debtor

deficit depreciation diminishing dissolve employee entrepreneur exchangeability exorbitant fiat franc franchise gild gross higgling increment laissez faire lien

luxury

Malthusian marketing mercantile monetary monopoly mortgage necessaries panicky pecuniary reciprocity salable satiety seigniorage specie statistics syndicate tariff utilities

#### ADDITIONAL WORDS

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Constantinople

# GEOGRAPHY (DESCRIPTIVE)

Abyssinia continents Johannesburg (South agriculture Africa) copper Aleutian Islands Labrador coral Alleghany Mountains crystals latitude Allegheny City (Pa.) Delaware Leipzig or Leipsic alluvial desert llamas Antarctic Des Moines (Iowa) longitude Louisiana **Apennines** Ecuador Edinburgh (Scotland) Louisville (Ky.) Appalachian archipelago mackerel Eskimos Madagascar Arctic European bananas Everest (Mount) Madeira Bangkok (Siam) Manila fauna Fujiyama (mountain) manufactures bayou. maritime Berkeley (Cal.) geography Bermuda Islands Marseilles (France) gevsers Bismarck (N.D.) Gibraltar Massachusetts Bordeaux (France) Mediterranean giraffe British Isles glaciers Melbourne (Victoria) Buenos Aires (Argen-government Michigan granite tina) Minneapolis Buffalo (N.Y.)Great Britain Mississippi Grecian Missouri buovs Cairo (Egypt) Morocco Greece Guatemala Calais (France) mountainous Calcutta (India) Guiana Munich (Germany) capital (cf. capitol) Haiti Narragansett Caribbean Sea harbor negroes Chesapeake Hatteras Niagara Hawaiian Islands Chile Nueces Cincinnati (Ohio) Himálava occupations Hongkong (China) cinnamon Oklahoma coffee icebergs Ottawa (Canada) Illinois commerce Paraguay Indianapolis (Ind.) Peking (China) Connecticut

isthmus

peninsula

# GEOGRAPHY (DESCRIPTIVE)—Continued

Philippines	Schenectady $(N.Y.)$	Tokio or Tokyo
Pikes Peak	Schuylkill	(Japan)
Pittsburgh (Pa.)	Shanghai (China)	trade winds
plains	Sicily	Transvaal
plateaus	Sierra Nevada	Trieste (Austria-
Pontchartrain :	steppe	Hungary)
Popocaté'petl (vol-	strait	Uruguay
cano in Mexico)	sugar	valleys
Portuguese	Susquehanna	Valparaiso (Chile)
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.)	Sweden	vegetation
promontories	Tallahassee	Venezuela
Pyrenees	temperate	Venice (Italy)
Quito (Ecuador)	Tennessee	Vienna (Austria-
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil	territories!	Hungary)
Rio Grande	Tientsin (China)	Yangtze-kiang
Savannah (Ga.)	tobacco	Yokohama (Japan)
	ADDITIONAL WORD	e
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#### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

abysmal	esker	piedmont
abyss	geyser	playas
aggraded	igneous	polyp
alkali	isobar	prairies
anticline	joint plane	precipitation
arroyo	kame	pseudo
atoll	laccolith	reefs
avalanche	lacustrine	rejuvenated
boulder or bowlder	littoral	residual
caldera	llanos	sedimentary
campos	loess	spectrum
chasm	mesa	sphagnum
circumpolar	metamorphic	steppe
cordillera	monadnocks	stratification
cumulus	monocline	stratum
débris	moraine	strata (pl.)
denudation	névé	stratus
diathermanous	ooze	superimposed
dike	pelagic	syncline
epicenter	peneplain	talus
erosion	perennials	tributaries
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
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# **GEOLOGY**

acidic	drumlins	pumice .
Aleutian Islands	Eocene	quaternary
alluvial	fissure	rhamphorhynchus
ammonite	forest	receding
annelid	glacier	reindeer
antarctic	granite	Sacramento '
arctic	ichthyosaur	schist
auriferous	jaguar	sediment
bare	knolls	seepage
bitumen	labyrinthodont	seismic
bituminous	mammal	sigillaria
bysmalith	moccasin	stratified
cinder	mollusk	stratum
coral	Neocene	strata (pl.)
cordillera	orifice	st <b>ria</b>
correlation	pelecypod	striae (pl.)
cretaceous	Permian	Triassic
crystalline	plain	tubercle
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crystalloids	prairie	v <b>a</b> lleys
deer (sing. and pl.)	prairie pterodactyl	valleys wearing
	pterodactyl	wearing
		wearing
	pterodactyl ADDITIONAL W	wearing
deer (sing. and pl.)	pterodactyl ADDITIONAL WO	wearing ORDS
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deer (sing. and pl.)	pterodactyl ADDITIONAL Wo	wearing

# GOVERNMENT (CIVICS)

amaha maa dan	i (afi)	damandamaian
ambassador	cession (cf. session)	dependencies
amendments	collector	domicile
annexation	commission	electors
appellate	committee	eligible
apportionment	community	emancipation
assessor	concurrence	embassy
attorneys	congressional	eminent domain
authoritative	constitutional	enactment
authorities '	copyright	extraordinary
ballot .	corporation	federal
bankruptcy	council	forfeiture
booths	councilor or	government
cabinet	councillor (I)	governor
canvass	counsel	habeas corpus
capital	counselor or	homicide
capitol	counsellor (I)	immunity
carriers	currency	impeachment
certificates	delegate	independence

# ADDITIONAL WORDS .

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# GOVERNMENT (CIVICS)—Continued

indictment inheritance insurrection interstate intestate issue jeopardy judicial judiciary jurisdiction legality legislatures lobby lobbyist militia monopolies munic'ipal	municipalities naturalization nominee nullification penitentiary plenipotentiary politics (sing.) polls poll-tax precinct privilege procedure proceedings proclamation qualifications ratification representative	respectively secretarial secretary session (cf. cession) sheriff sovereignty suffrage superintendent tariff tax-assessor tax-collector territorial unanimous usurpation utilities voting warring
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# HISTORY AMERICAN HISTORY

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Allegheny $(Mts.)$	Hawaii .	Portuguese
Amerigo Vespucci	inauguration	Powhatan
Antietam	Johnston	representatives
Appomattox	Ku-Klux Klan	Roanoke
Aztecs	Lafayette	Roosevelt
Beauregard	La Salle	salary
Braddock	Louisiana	secede
British	Magellan	secession
Buena Vista	Manila	Sioux
Burgoyne	Massachusetts	sovereignty
centennial	Massasoit	Spanish
Chesapeake	Merrimac	specie
Chicago	Michigan	Sumter
Chickamauga	Mississippi	Swedish .
committees of corre-	Missouri	tariff
spondence	Monitor	Tarleton
Connecticut	Montcalm	Tecumseh
continental	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Delaware	nullification	Ticonderoga
De Soto	Oglethorpe	Tippecanoe
electoral college	Oklahoma	Vincennes
emancipation ·	Opechancanough	Wesley
Faneuil	Philadelphia	Whitefield
Filipino	Philippines	Wolfe
Harvard	Pizarro	Yemassee

#### ADDITIONAL WORDS

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#### ANCIENT HISTORY

Achilles	Bosporus .	cynics
Acropolis	Buddha	decemvirs
Aegean	Byzantine	Demosthenes
Aegospotami	Caesar	Dionysius
Aeneid	Catiline	Dionysus (Bacchus)
Aeschylus	Catullus	Epaminondas
Alcibiades	Cheops	Euboea
Alexander	Christianity	Euphrates
Alexandria	Cicero	Gracchus
amphictyonic	Cincinnatus	Hannibal
Apennines	Coliseum or	Hellenes
Apollo	Colosseum	Herodotus
aqueduct	colonnades	hieroglyphics
Areopagus	column	Iliad
Aristotle ·	Constantinople	Israel
Assyria .	consul	Jerusalem
Attica	Crassus	Jupiter
Babylonia	Croesus	martyr
Boeotia	cuneiform	Mesopotamia

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

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#### ANCIENT HISTORY-Continued

Mycenae	Philip	Tacitus
Nebuchadnezzar or	Philippic ·	Tarpeian
Nebuchadrezzar	Phoenicians	Themistocles
Nicaea	plebeian	Thermopylae
Nineveh	Pompeii	Theseus
Odyssey	pretor or praetor (I)	Thucydides
oligarchy	Ptolemy	Tigris
Olympic	pyramids	triumvirate
ostracism	Pyrrhus	tyranny
Ostrogoths	Scipio	tyrant
Palatine	Scythians	Vergil
Pantheon	Seleucidae	Visigoths
papyrus	Sennacherib	Volscians
Parthenon	sibylline	Xenophon .
Peloponnesian	Sicily	Xerxes
Perioeci	Solomon	Zeus
pharaohs	Syracuse	
	ADDITIONAL WORL	
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#### MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Aachen	fief	Plantagenet
Agincourt	Ghibelline	Poitiers
Alaric	Guelph	Portuguese
allodial	Hegira	primogeniture
Anjou	Heptarchy	Raffael or Raphael (I)
Aquitania	Jerusalem	Renaissance
Arianism	Jesuits	Rienzi
Artois	Languedoc	Runnymede
ascetic	Leonardo da Vinci	Saladin
Attila	Leyden	Salerno
Avignon	liege	Saracens
Barbarossa	Lollards	Savonarola
benefice	Loyola	schism
Boccaccio	Machiavelli	schismatic
caliph .	martyr	Seljuks
Capetians	medieval or	serfs
Catholicism	mediaeval (I)	simony
celibacy	Merovingians	Soissons
Charlemagne	Michelangelo	subinfeudation
chivalry	Mohammed	Tamerlane
Crécy	Mohammedanism	Tatars or Tartars
Danelaw	monasteries	Teutons
Diocletian	monasticism	Titian
ecumenical or	Nibelungenlied	troubadours
oecumenical (I)	Ommiad	trouveurs
excommunicate	papacy	Valois
Ferdinand	parliament	Vasco da Gama
feudalism	pilgrimage	vassals
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#### MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Alsace	Hospitalers	Raleigh
Anne Boleyn	Huguenots	Reichstag
Aragon	La Rochelle	Richelieu
Armada	Lorraine \	Robespierre
Baptists	Louis Philippe	Rousseau
Bastille	Magdeburg	Salisbury
Bismarck	Magna Charta	Schleswig-Holstein
Rlanhaim	Magrara	Schootonol

Blenheim Magyars Sebastopol
Blücher Marlborough Sedan
borough Marie Antoinette Sepoys

bourgeoisie Marseillaise Smalkaldic League

Britain Maximilian Soudan Briton Mazarin Stein Brittany Mazzini Stuart Calais Medici Sweden Cavaliers Metternich Tallevrand Crécy Mirabeau Trafalgar Czechs Molière Transvaal Disraeli Napoleon Bonaparte Tudor Dreyfus Naseby **Tuileries** duchess **Nicholas** Utrecht Edinburgh (pro-Versailles parlement (Fr.)

nounce boro) parliament (Eng.) Victor Emmanuel

European Plantagenet Vienna
Gibraltar Plassey Voltaire
girondists Pomerania Wallenstein
guillotine Presbyterians Wolsey
Hague proprietary Worcester

Hampden Protestantism Wycliff or Wycliffe

HapsburgsPuritanismYpresHohenstaufenPyreneesZurich

#### GENERAL HISTORY TERMS

adviser cannonade allegiance Catholicism allies chief ambassador chronological civilization anachronism anarchy colonies annexation colonization annihilate commander annul commercial armies communication artillery compelled assassination conqueror attacked conspiracy authority controlled authorize controversy beginning cooperation belligerent council. blockade courageous boundaries damaged campaigns democracy

dependent diocese diplomacy dving ecclesiastic elected embassy emperor enemies epochs error evacuate financial foreign fortifying forty fugitive government governor guards

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# GENERAL HISTORY TERMS—Continued

habeas corpus	opponents	seize
heresy	opposite	separation
hostility	orthodox	siege
independence	partition .	soldiers
interregnum	patrimony	sovereign
lieutenant	petition	strategic
loyalty	pilg <del>ri</del> m	surrender
maneuver	predecessor	sympathy
manufacturing	prestige	territorial
maritime	privilege	territories
massacre	procedure	Teutonic
massacred	proclamation	throne
Mediterranean	recruits	treachery
mercenary	reënforcements	tyranny
militia	régime	vandalism
neutral	reign	village
ninety	religious	vicinity
obliged	sanguinary	volunteer
occurred	scheme	

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# **MATHEMATICS**

#### ALGEBRA

algebraic binomial coefficient eliminate elimination equally equation exponent factoring functions graph	graphical homogeneous hypothetical incommensurable indeterminate index indices (pl.) logarithm parenthesis parentheses (pl.) polynomial ADDITIONAL WORDS	proportion prove quadratics radical similar simultaneous solvable substitution theorem theory unity
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#### ARITHMETIC

O CONTRO OV	divide	nurgeration
accuracy		
addition	divisible	numerator
aliquot	divisor	partial
amount	eighth	pence
annuities	factors	pennyweight
approximate	figure	perch
Arabic	forty	principal
arithmetic	fourth	principles
avoirdupois	fraction	promissory
balance	gallon	proportion
barrel	gill	quantities
brokerage	integer	quotient
cancelation or	interest	ratio
cancellation (I)	linear	standard
cipher	mathematics	sterling
column	mensuration	straight
commission	minuend	subtrahend
common	multiple	symbols
cord	multiplicand	twelfth
cylinder	multiplication	twenty-fourth
decimal	naught	unit
denominate	nineteenth	volume
denominator	ninety-nine	weights
difference	ninth	zeros

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#### **GEOMETRY**

acute
adjacent
angle
arc
bisector
chord
circumference
coincide
coincidence
complementary
complementary corollary
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corollary
corollary diagonal
corollary diagonal diagonally
corollary diagonal diagonally ellipse
corollary diagonal diagonally ellipse elliptical

frustum homologous hypothesis hypothetical imaginary intersect isosceles magnitude opposite original parallel parallelepiped or parallelepipedon parallelogram perimeter perpendicular plane polygon

principal principle prism pyramid radius rhomboid rhombus scalene secant similar spherical stationary straight supplementary symmetrical tangent theorem volume

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#### MUSIC

accelerando (ăk sĕl'ēr ăn'dō) accompaniment Eolian or Æolian (I) allegro (äl lā'grō) allegretto (äl lä'grēt'tō) andante (än dän'tā)

anthem

arpeggio (är pĕd'jō) barytone or baritone (I)

bass

bass drum

bassos (pl. of basso) Beethoven (Bā'tō ven)

cadence

cantabile (kän tä'bė lā) cantata (kan ta'ta)

carol castanets

cello or 'cello (chĕl'ō)¹

choir or quire choral (adi.)

chord chorister chorus

Chopin (sho păn')

chromatic clarinet clef

concertos (kon cher'toz)

contralto contrapuntal cor'net

crescendo (krĕ shĕn'dō)

cymbals diapason

1 An abbreviation for violoncello.

diatonic diminuendo dissonance divided dolce (dol'chā)

eighth

encore (an'kor')

exercises fifth

finale (fe na'la) forte (fôr'tā) fortissimo fugue

Gounod (goo'no')

guitar harmonious harmony Haydn (hā'd'n)

hymn

Il Trovatore (trō'vä tō'rē)

interval largo legato Liszt (lĭst)

lvre

maestoso (mä'es tō'sō)

major

mandolin or mandoline (I)

mazurka melodies melodious

Mendelssohn (měn'del sōn)

metronome mezzo minor

#### MUSIC-Continued

Mozart (Mo'zārt)	schottische or schottish
musical (adj.)	Schubert (shōō'bērt)
musicale (n.)	Schumann (shōō'mān)
nocturne	semitone
opus, pl. opera	serenade ,
operas	sextet or sextette (I)
operetta	snare-drum
oratorios	solos
orchestration	sonatas
pianissimo (pē'ā nīs'ī mō)	sotto voce (sōt'tō vō'chā)
pianos	staff
piccolo	stave (Eng.)
piece	staffs
polonaise	staves $(Eng.)$
polyphonic	symphonies
prima donna	syncopation
quartet or quartette (I)	tambourines
reed	tenor .
retard	tuning-fork
rhapsody ·	viola (vė ō'la)
rhythm	violonœllo (vē'ð lön chěl'ō)
rhythmically	Wagner (väg'ner)
ritardando (rē'tār dān'dō)¹	waltz
scale .	xylophone
scherzo (skēr'tsō)	zither

	ADDITIONAL	WORDS	
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<sup>1</sup> Often abbreviated rit. and ritard.

#### **PHYSICS**

aberration acceleration achromatic ammeter analysis aperture apparatus aqueous armature arrester buoyancy calibration calories capacity capillary Centigrade centrifugal centripetal circuit commutator complementary conductor crystallization cylinder dielectric

disk or disc (I) · dissolve dvnamo elasticity electrolysis equilibrium . expansion experiment Fahrenheit gas gases (pl.) gravitation gravity hydraulic hydrostatic hysteresis incandescent incidence inductance inertia intensity

ionization

laboratory

Leyden jar

lens

liquefy metallic . oscillation physics plasticity polarization porous potential pulleys rarefied reversible Roentgen sensibility sensitive siphon solenoid stationary temperature tension torque transparency vacuum velocity viscosity viscous

# PHYSIOLOGY

adenoid	clavicle	esophageal or oesoph-
alimentary	coccyx	ageal (I)
antidote	contagious	esophagus or oesoph-
antiseptic	corpuscles	agus (I)
appendicitis	crystal	Eustachian
arteries	cuticle	flagellum
auricle	diaphragm	flagella (pl.)
bacillus	diarrhea or diarrhoea	gelatin or gelatine (I)
bacilli (pl.)	$(\mathbf{I})$	glycerin or glycerine
beneficial	digestible	(I)
biceps	diphtheria	hemorrhage
buccal	disease (cf. decease)	hereditary
caffein	dissection	humerus
capillary	dissipation	hygiene
carapace	dysentery	ileum (part of intes-
cartilage	dyspepsia	tine)
catarrh	eczema	ilium (a bone)
cilium	epiglottis	inflammation
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cilia $(pl.)$	erysipelas	interstitial
cilia (pl.)	-	
	ADDITIONAL WORDS	3
cilia (pl.)	ADDITIONAL WORDS	
	ADDITIONAL WORDS	3
	ADDITIONAL WORDS	S

# PHYSIOLOGY—Continued

irritable	periosteum	sexual
lacrimal or lachrymal	pharynx	species
$\cdot$ (I)	physiology	stimulant
larynx	pleurisy	stomach
ligament	pneumonia	symptom
malaria	poison	syringe
male	poisonous	tissue
membranous	ptomain	tongue
meningitis	pyorrhea or pyor-	torsus
mucous(adj.)	rhoea (I)	trachea
mucus (n.)	retina	tuberculosis
muscles	rheumatism	vaccinate
pancreas	sali'va	veins
paraffin	sal'ivary	venous
paralysis	sanitary	vigorous
parasite	secrete	virus
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# LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

# AMERICAN LITERATURE

Aldrich	commemoration
Alhambra	Cooke
antislavery	Cooper
autocrat	Craddock, Charles Egbert
Audubon	Emerson, Ralph Waldo
Biglow	Esten (John Esten Cooke)
Bowdoin	Evangeline
Bryant	Fanshawe
Bumpo or Bumppo	Fauntleroy
Bunner	Fenimore
Burnett	Freneau
Burroughs	Gettysburg
Carman	Guiney
Carryl, Guy Wetmore	Harte, Francis Bret
Cary	Harvard
Cawein	Hawthorne, Nathaniel
Chattahoochee	Hayne, Paul Hamilton
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne	Hiawatha
ADDITION	AL WORDS
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#### AMERICAN LITERATURE—Continued

Holmes, Oliver Wendell	Outre Mer
Howells	Pocahontas
Ichabod	Poe, Edgar Allan
Irving	Riley, James Whitcomb
Israfel	Salmagundi
Knickerbocker	Saracinesca
Lanier, Sidney	Simms, William Gilmore
Launfal	Snow-Bound
Leatherstocking	Thanatopsis
Ligeia	Thoreau, Henry David
Lincoln	Ticknor, Francis Orray
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth	Timrod, Henry
Lowell, James Russell	transcendentalism
Marco Bozzaris	Ulalume
Miller, Joaquin	Whittier, John Greenleaf
Murfree, Mary Noailles	Whitman, Walt
Ossoli, Margaret Fuller	Yemassee

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# ENGLISH LITERATURE

Adonais	Canterbury	Galahad
Amoretti	Carlyle	Gawayne or Gawain
Anglo-Saxon	Catholicism	Geoffrey
Areopagitica	Chaucer	Giaour
Arnold, Matthew	Chillon	Gorboduc
Arthurian	Coleridge	Gray, Thomas
Atalanta	Copperfield	Guinevere
Austen, Jane	Coverley	Gulliver
Bannockburn	Cymbeline	Houyhnhum
Beowulf	Cynewulf	Iago
bestiary	Desdemona	Idylls (of the King)
Boccaccio	Disraeli	Il Penseroso
Britain	Edinburgh	Ivanhoe
Britannia	Eliot, George	Jekyll
Brobdingnagian	Elizabethan	Johnson, Samuel
Bunyan	<b>Epithalamion</b>	Jonson, Ben
Burns's	Faerie Queene	Julius Caesar
Bysshe	(original)	Khayyám
Caedmon	Faëry Queen	Keats's
Caliban	(modernized)	Lalla Rookh
Calydon	Fitz Gerald	L'Allegro
	ADDITIONAL WOR	RDS

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# ENGLISH LITERATURE—Continued

Lilliputians	Rubaiyat	Swinburne
Lycidas	Rustum	Tamburlaine or
Macaulay	Sartor Resartus	Tamerlane
Macbeth	Scott, Sir Walter	Tam o'Shanter
MacFlecknoe	Scottish	Tennyson
Manfred	Shakespeare or	Teufelsdröckh
Marlowe	Shakspere	Thackeray, William
Moore, Thomas	Shelley .	Makepeace
More, Sir Thomas	Shepheardes Calen-	Thomson, James
Morte d'Arthur	dar (original)	Ulysses
Othello	Shepherd's Calendar	vicar
Petrarchism	(modernized)	village
pilgrimage	Sidney, Sir Philip	Waverley
Pompeii	Sohrab	Westminster Abbey
Prothalamion	Spencer, Herbert	Wordsworth
Rasselas	Spenser, Edmund	Wyatt, Sir Thomas
Renaissance	Spenserian stanza	Wyclif or Wycliffe
Rossetti	Stevenson	•

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# GENERAL LITERARY AND CRITICAL TERMS

Aeneid	chronicle	fictitious
allegorical	classicism	forceful
allegory	climactic	forcible
alliteration	comedies	genius
analogous	comical	grandeur
analogues	commonplace	humorous
analytical	criticism	iambic
anonymous	crucifixion	idyl or id
appreciation	dactylic	Iliad
author	drama	images
autobiographical	dramatically	imaginar
balanced	ecclesiastic	imaginati
ballads	elegiac	imitative
caricature	elegies	incidenta
Cavalier	ephemeral	legendary
cesura or caesura (I)	epic	library
characteristics	farcical	literary
Christianity	fascinating	literature

forcible genius grandeur humorous iambic idyl or idyll (I) Iliad images imaginary imaginative imitative incidentally legendary library literary literature

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# GENERAL LITERARY AND CRITICAL TERMS-Continued

lyric martyrs masterpiece medieval metaphor miracle miscellaneous miscellanies mysteries narrative nineteenth century nightingale novel Odyssey onomatopeia or onomatopoeia (I)	origin original originality pageant parallelism philosophical postage pilgrimage posthumous precocious precocity pseudonym religious repetition resurrection rhythm	rôle sacrilegious satire satirical satyr simile sincerity smooth soliloquy sonnet style summary superficial tragedy trochaic versatile
onomatopoetic	rime or rhyme (I)	versatility

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# GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC (INCLUDING FOREIGN LANGUAGES)

ablative dependent description accusative ellipsis adverbially affirmative elliptical exaggeration agreement exclamatory ambiguous factitive analysis feminine antecedent appositive figurative genitive article attributive grammar auxiliary grammatical hyperbole balance caricature imperative indefinite Catiline chronological independent infinitive coherence inflections coherent colloquialism interrogative comparative intransitive comparison irony complement irregular conjugation Latin correlative metaphor narration declarative narrative declension definite negative

neuter nominative novel parallel participial participle particle positive possessive predicate repetition rhythms satirize semicolon sentence separation simile Spanish substantive summary syllabication syllable synecdoche svnonvm transitive ungrammatical writing

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# PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL AËROPLANE, MOTORBOAT, AND AUTOMOBILE

accumulators	condenser	monoplane
adjustment	controller	motor
aërodrome	coupé	motorboat
aërometer	cylinder	motorcycle
aëronaut	dir'igible	muffler
aëronautics	electromagnet	multiplane
aëroplane	emergence	parachute
alternator	exhaust	piston
armature	flange	propeller
ascension	fly-wheel	puncture
automobiling	friction-clutch	radiator
aviation	gage or gauge (I)	roadster
aviator	garage	runabout
balloon	gas	rudder
batteries	gasoline or gasolene	seaplane
biplane	(I)	shock-absorber
blow-out	gears	short-circuited
brake	glider	spark-plug
breakdown	hangar	speedometer
brougham	hydroplane	steering-wheel
Cadillac	hydro-aëroplane	taxicab
carbureter	ignition	tonneau
cells	injector	tractor
chassis	inner tubing	valve ·
chauffeur	limousine	vibrator
circuit	lubricator	wrench
clutch	magneto	Zeppelin
	ADDITIONAL WORDS	S

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# **BIBLICAL**

Aaron	Exodus	Nineveh
Adonijah	frankincense	Obadiah
Agrippa	Galilee	patriarch
Ahasuerus	Gamaliel	Pharisee
Amminadab	Genesis	Philemon
Apollos	Gennesaret	Phillippians
Apollyon	Gethsemane	Rachel
Baal	Habakkuk	Rimmon
Balaam	Hosanna	Sabbath
Baptist	Hoshea	Sennacherib
Barabbas	Isaac	sepulcher or
Barnabas	Isaiah	sepulchre (I)
Bathsheba	Ishmael	shibboleth
Bethlehem	Issachar	Solomon
Bethsaida	Jericho	Succoth
Canaan	Jerusalem	Tertullus
Chittim	Joshua	Theophilus
Cyprus (cf. cypress)	Leviticus	Thessalonica
Cyrene	Mesopotamia	Thyatira
Deuteronomy	Mizpah	Tiglath-Pileser
Didymus	Moloch	Uzziah
Eleazar	Mordecai	Zachariah or
Elijah	myrrh	Zechariah
Elisha	Napthali	Zebedee
Enoch	Nathanael	Zebulun
Ephraim	Nebuchadnezzar	Zedekiah
Eunuch	Nicodemus	Zerubbabel
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#### **BUSINESS**

acceptance accommodation account accrued acknowledge acknowledgment or acknowledgement (I)ad valorem advances advertisement affidavit allowance anniversary annual answering approximately assets attorney audited auditor auxiliary balance bookkeeper business bonus cancel canceled capital certificate certified check claimant collateral commerce commercial

commission commodities comparatively comptroller or controller confidential consignee contract copies copy corporation correspondence correspondents coupon creditor currency current damaged deficit demurrage depreciation dictation. difference director disbursement discount dishonor dividend double entry draft exchangeable expenditure expense explain explanation extension

filing financial freight guarantee guarantor income incorporate indorse or endorse (I) insolvent instalment insurance inventory invoice itemized iobber iournal judgment or judgement (I) lading lease ledger lessor letterpress liabilities lien liquidate litigation maintenance maturity memorandum mercantile merchandise mimeograph mortgaging necessary

#### BUSINESS—Continued

negotiable	remitted	telephone
net	replies	tonnage
notary public	replying	traffic
obligations	representative	transaction
oblige	resources	transcribe
options	respectfully	transcription
original	revenue	transferred
outstanding	salesman	transferring
partnership	schedule	transmission
percentage	security	transmitted
policy	seller	trial balance
preferred	shipping clerk	truly
preparation	solvency	trustee
principal	solvent	typewriter
principle	stationery	validity
property	stencil	value
proprietor	stenographer	voucher
prorate	sue ·	waive
quotations	summarize	warehouse
quoting	sundries	warranted
receipt	surety	warrantee
receivable	surplus	warranty
received	syndicate	waybill
recommend	tare	wholesale
reimburse	tariff	wiring
remittance	telegraph	yours
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#### **EDUCATION**

adolescence apperception assimilation behavior coefficient complementary compulsory convergence correlation curriculum development didactics differentiation discipline embryo emulation ephebos epheboi (pl.) exhaustion experimentation frivolous Froebel fundamental

group Hellenic imagination imitative inherent initiative intelligence kindergarten kinesthetic Locke manual Montessori nascent nervous neurology nutritious ontogeny palaestra paranoia pedagogy Pestalozzi phenomenon phenomena (pl.) phylogeny plasticity principal principle professionally professor psychic questionnaire Quintilian Rabelais Rousseau schedule sensibility stimulating stimulus summaries supplementary synapsis temperament temperature uniformity ventilation vestigial

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# **ENGINEERING**

# ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

abutment altar balustrade bois d'arc buttress ceiling colonnade coping cornice	corridor epistyle façade fascia flèche frieze furring gunite halving	housing medallion mezzanine nosing pavilion plancher purlin quoin remodeling	Renaissance sheathing trellis vermilion voussoir wainscoted	
	ADDITION	AL WORDS	·	
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•	CIVIL ENG	GINEERING		
abscissa ajutage azimuth calibration calipers collimation cantilever		orifice parallax pier reservoir resilience spherical surveyor	topographical vernier vertical veir	
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# ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

aging asbestos attenuation axial balance ballistic bus-bars commutator condenser dielectric	equivalent Foucault frequency hysteresis impedance inductance magnetizing measuring mil multiphase ADDITIONAL	· WORD	oscillograph peripheral rectifier rectifying synchronizer transmitter variation wattmeter
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ME	CHANICAL EN	IGINEE	RING
adiabatic	economizer		liquefying
calorimeter	ejector		lubricator
carburetor	exhaust		piezometer
clearance	flexure		reversible
compressor	helical		torsion
condenser	humidity		turbine
Corliss	hypocycloid		vane
eccentric	irreversible		vaporization
	ADDITIONAL	WORD	5
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# GENERAL ENGINEERING TERMS

acceleration	equilib <del>rium</del>	planning
alinement or	flexible	proportion
alignment (I)	fundamental	quantity
auxiliary	gaseous	reinforced
ballast	homogeneous	resilience
centrifugal	isosceles	riveted
centripetal	kinematic	sanitary
column	laboratories	seepage
concurrent	lateral	specifications
crystallize	leakage	tenacity
curvilinear	maintenance	tensile
cycle	mattock	tension
cycloid	metallurgy	theorem
datum	millimeter	tracing
data (pl.)	oscillation	turbine
depreciation	phenomenon	vacuum
dimension	phenomena $(pl.)$	vapor
elasticity	pillar	vertex
ellipse	planing	vertices $(pl.)$
epicycloid		
	ADDITIONAL WORD	<b>9S</b> -
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#### LAW

abetting demurrer legitimacy accomplice descent lessee adjudicate differentiate liable affidavit dilatory libel discernible license agistment disseizin alienate lien. allegata dissent maritime allegator eleemosynary messuage embezzlement amercement minor annuities employees miscegenation appellant estoppel misfeasance misprision appellee extraterritorial apprentice feoffment. mortgage appurtenance feud mortmain arraigned fiduciary munic'ipal negligence attachment forfeiture authoritative fraudulent nuisance avoidance genuineness peremptory bailiffs petit jury or petty habeas corpus capias hereditaments iury certiorari hereditary plaintiff cestui que trust pre'cedent (n.) holograph codicil prece'dent (adj.) incapacities committee inchoate precinct constitutional incorporeal prerogative coparcenary indefinite principal and agent corporeal indict procedure corroborate inherent promissory counselor inseparable proximate quizmaster coverture instrument curtesy (tenant by; quizzes intervener cf. courtesy) intestate rebuttable deceased invalidate rescission decedent irrevocable recognizance defeasance respondent jeopardy defendant iudgment responsible

#### LAW-Continued

reversionary scire facias seizin or seisin separate socage sovereignty	subpoena or subpena (I) supersedeas support sureties tortious	unappropriated usurious venire facias villein (cf. villain)
	ADDITIONAL WORDS	3
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# MANUAL ARTS

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cutting	giving
cylinder	gouge
cypress	groove
design	heartwood
detail	height
diagonal	jointer
diameter	kiln
dividers	knob
dowel	knurl
doweled or dowelled	lacquer
(I)	lathe
eccentric	laths
elevation	length
emery	manual
exercise	measurement
ferrule	medullary
filing	metallic
filling	miter or mitre (I)
gage or gauge (I)	miter-box
gear	miter-joint
ADDITIONAL WORD	_
	cypress design detail diagonal diameter dividers dowel doweled or dowelled (I) eccentric elevation emery exercise ferrule filing filling gage or gauge (I) gear

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# MANUAL ARTS-Continued

mortise	rabbet	solder
orthographic	radius	square
p <b>anel</b>	raising	steel
paneling or panelling	ratchet	structural
(I)	reamer	T-square or tee-square
pattern	rhythm	tenon
perspective	rivet	tracing
piece	riveted or rivetted	try-square or tri-
pincers	(I)	square
plain	scale	tuyère
plane	screwdriver	vertical
planing	sharpening	vise
planning	shellac	walnut
poplar	shellacked	width
practise or practice (I)	skew	wrench
projection	smooth	

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#### MILITARY TACTICS

billeted abattis detachment accouterments or acbivouac disciplinary coutrements (I) bivouacked dis'cipline blockade dispensary adjutant aërial dress parade bore echelon aëronautics breech aëroplane brevet enemy brigade extractor aide aide-de-camp brigadier firing . aides-de-camp bulletin-board furlough caisson alinement or alignfusillade ment (I) caliber or calibre (I) garrison ambulance guard cannon ammunition cannonading impregnable annihilate canteen insignia aperture captaincy inspector appearance carriage insubordination interned appointment cartridge casualties intrenchment or enarmament armies cavalry trenchment (I) armistice irresistible chaplain civilian lieutenant armory colonel major arrest column arsenal manual marshal artillery combatants assault commandant martial attaché commissary military attack companies militia attacked competitive morale auxiliary non-commissioned contour barracks corporal officer battalion official corps batteries counter-attack ordnance outguards bayonet courts-martial belligerents deployment outposts parallel besiege deploys

# LEARN TO SPELL

#### MILITARY TACTICS—Continued

parole	rendezvous	simulate
patrol	respectfully	skirmishers
personnel	reveillé	strategy
platoons	ricochet	subsistence
provost-marshal	routine	surrender
reconnaissance	sanitary or sanitory	tattoo
recoil	(I)	uniform
reconnoiter or re-	sanitation	vanguard
connoitre (I)	sentinel	visor
reinforcement or re-	sergeant	volleys
enforcement (I)	shrapnel	wigwagging
reenlistment	siege	
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
		<b></b>



#### MYTHOLOGY 1

Achilles (à kǐl'ēz)	Cronus or Kronos (krō'nŭs or
Actaeon (ăk tē'ŏn)	krŏn'ŏs)
Amphitrite (ăm'fĭ trī'tē)	Demeter (de me'ter)
Aphrodite (ăf'ro dī'tē)	Deucalion (dū kā'lĭ ŏn)
Apollo (à pŏl'ō)	Diana (dī ăn'ā)
Arion (cf. Orion) (à rī'ŏn)	Dionysus (dī'o nī'sŭs)
Atalanta (ăt'à lăn'tà)	Elysium (ė lizh'i ŭm)
Athena or Athene (à thẽ'nà),(-nẽ	Endymion (ĕn dǐm'ĭ ŏn)
Bacchanalian (băk'à nā'lĭ ăn)	Erebus (ĕr'ē bŭs)
Bacchus (băk'ŭs)	Euphrosyne (ū frŏs'ĭ nē)
Bellerophon (be ler'o fon)	Eurydice (u rĭd'ĭ sē)
Calliope (kă lī'o pē)	Euterpe (u tûr'pē)
Cassiopeia (kăs'ĭ ō pē'yā)	Ganymede (găn'i mēd)
Centaurs (sĕn'tôrz)	goddess (gŏd'ĕs)
Cerberus (sûr'bēr ŭs)	Hector (hĕk'tēr)
Ceres (sē'rēz)	Hephaestus (hē fĕs'tŭs)
Charon (kā'rŏn)	Hyacinthus (hī'ā sĭn'thŭs)
Charybdis (kå rĭb'dĭs)	Hymen (hī'mĕn)
Cimmerian (sǐ mē'rǐ ăn)	Iliad (ĭl'ĭ ăd)
Circe (sûr'sē)	Ilium (ĭl'ĭ ŭm)
1 The discritical markings in this book as	gree with the latest edition of Webster's N

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The diacritical markings in this book agree with the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary.
ADDITIONAL WORDS

#### MYTHOLOGY -- Continued

Ithaca (Ith'a ka)	Parnassus (pär n <b>ä</b> s' <b>ŭ</b> s)
Ixion (ĭk sī'ŏn)	Pegasus (pĕg'ā sŭs)
Jupiter (joo'pĭ ter)	Poseidon (pð sī'dön)
labyrinth (lăb'i rinth)	Psyche (sī'kē)
Laocoon (lå ŏk'o ŏn)	Pygmalion (pǐg mā'lǐ on)
Medea (më dë'a)	Pyrrha (pĭr'a)
Mnemosyne (në mŏs'ĭ nē)	satyr (săt'ēr)
Myrrha (mĭr'a)	Scylla (sĭl'à)
Naiads (nā'yădz)	Sicily (sis'i li)
Odyssey (ŏd'ĭ sĭ)	Sisyphus (sĭs'ĭ fŭs)
Oenone († nō'nt)	Stygian (střj'ř ăn)
Orion (o rī'ŏn)	Tantalus (tăn't <i>à</i> lŭs)
	Terpsichore (tûrp sĭk'ò rē)
Ossa (ŏs'ā)	Zephyrus (zĕf'ĭ rŭs)
Palladium (pă lā'dĭ ŭm)	Zeus (zūs)
Pallas (păl'ās)	
ADDITIONAL WORDS	
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### LEARN TO SPELL

#### SPECIAL LISTS FOR OTHER SUBJECTS

(To be dictated by the teacher)

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#### PART THREE

## A GENERAL LIST OF WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED

This list is intended for reference and practise. Regular lesson assignments of from one to two pages may be made by the teacher. but in giving out the words for either written or oral tests the teacher should avoid the strict alphabetic order. Particularly in cases where several words on a single stem are given, one or perhaps two words from the sequence should be selected, inasmuch as the correct spelling of one of the words will suggest the spelling of other words in the series. After each oral lesson or written exercise the student should be required to underscore or check in the list the words he has misspelled. The blank spaces at the bottom of the pages are for any additional words the student finds misspelled in his compositions, written exercises, and notebooks. The correct forms of these words should be recorded in alphabetic order. Some teachers may prefer to have students write correctly in the blank spaces the words misspelled in the regular lessons, the purpose being to impress immediately the correct forms upon the memories of the students. In any case. frequent reviews of the checked or underscored words, and of any additional words recorded, should be required, and severer penalties imposed for the second misspelling of a word.

The vocabulary has been carefully selected from words actually misspelled in ordinary usage, hence the material should prove of practical value not only to high-school students, but to more advanced students and to clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, and all those whose business requires records and correspondence. The words in the list will also be found to afford excellent material for school and community spelling matches.

The Roman numerals in parentheses refer to the rules given on p. 7. Where two forms of a word are given, the first form is to be preferred.

#### A GENERAL LIST OF WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED

abbeys (IV) abut accompany abbreviate (VII) abutment abbreviation abutting (II) aberration abyss abetter or abettor (I) abvsmal account abeyance accede (VI) abhorred (II) accelerate abhorrence acceleration abhorrent accelerator abhorrer accept (cf. except) acceptable abhorring ability acceptance ablative access (cf. excess) ache abolish accessible abreast accessibility achieve abrogate accessory or accessary (I) abscess absence accidentally acclamation (cf. absorbent acclaim) absorption abstainer accli'mated abundance accommodate abundant accommodating abusing (III) accommodation

accompanies (IV) accompaniment accordance accountable accountant accumulate accurate accuracy accusative accustomed aching (III) achievement acknowledge acknowledgment or acknowledgement acoustics acquaintance acquiesce acquiescence acquiescing (III)


acquittal (II)	Aegean	alinement or
acquitted	Aeneid	alignment (I)
acquitting	aëronaut (four syl-	Allan (in Edgar Allan
acreage	lables)	Poe)
across	aëroplane (four syl-	Allegany County
actually	lables)	(Md and N.Y.)
addition (cf. edition)	affability	alleged
address	affect (cf. effect)	Alleghany Mountains
adducible	affidavit	Allegheny City (Pa.)
adhere	affiliate	allegiance
adherence	affiliation	allegory
adherent	against	allegorically
adjacent	aggravate	allegories (IV)
adjoining	aggravating	alley (cf. ally)
adjustable	aggressor	alleys (IV)
admissible	aggrieve	alliance
admitted (II)	aging (III)	alligator
admittance	agitate	alliteration
admitting	agitator	allowance
adolescence	agreeable	all right (two words)
adolescent	agricultural	allusion (cf. illusion)
adopt (cf. adapt)	aide-de-camp or aid-	ally' $(n. \text{ and } v.)$
advantageous (III)	de-camp (I)	allies (IV)
adventurer	aisle (cf. isle)	almanac
advertisement	alacrity	almond
advice	Aladdin	almost (do not con-
adviser or advisor (I)	alcohol	tract to 'most)
advising (III)	alibi	alpaca
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	ADDITIONAL WORDS	S
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already	ancestor	anticlimax
altar (cf. alter)	ancestry	antidote
altogether	anchor	antiquated
aluminum or alumin-	anecdote	antiseptic
ium •	angle (cf. angel)	antithesis
alumna	Anglo-Saxon	anxiety
alumnae $(pl.)(fem.)$	animal	anxious
alumnus	animation	Apennines
alumni (pl.) (masc.)	animosity	aperture
amateur	ankles or ancles (I)	Apocrypha
ambassador	annexation	Apollo
ambiguity	annihilate	apology ·
ambiguous	annihilation	apologies (IV)
ambitious	anniversary	apologize
ammonia	announce	appal or appall (I)
ammunition	announcement	appalled (II)
among	annual	Appalachian ·
amount	annually	apparatus
anachronism	annunciate or	apparel
anaesthetic or	annuntiate	appareled or
anesthetic (I)	annunciation (cf.	apparelled(I)
analogy	enunciation)	apparent
analogies (IV)	anonymous	apparition
analyze	answer	appearance
analysis	antecedent	appendicitis
analytical	antediluvian	appendix
anapaestic or	anticipate	appendixes or
anapestic (I)	anticipation	appendices
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appetite	arrester or arrestor (I)	) assistance
applause	arrive	assistant
appoint	arrival	association
apposition	arriving (III)	assurance
appositive	arrogance	assuring (III)
appreciate	arrogant	asylum
appreciation	artery	athlete
approximate (cf.	arterial	athletics
proximity)	arteries (IV)	atlases
apropos	artificial	attach
arc (cf. ark)	artificiality	attack
archangel	artillery	attacked
archipelago	artistically	attendance
architecture	asafetida or as a-	attendant
arctic	foetida (I)	attention
are n't	asbestos	Attila
argue	ascendency	attorney
arguer	ascendent or	attract
arguing (III)	ascendant (I)	attractive
argumentative	ascent (cf. assent)	audible
arising (III)	assassin	<b>a</b> ud <b>i</b> bly
arithmetic	assassinate	audience
armadillos	assassination	auditor
armament	assessor	auger (cf. augur)
armies (IV)	assets	aught (cf. ought and
arrange (cf. arraign)	assiduous	naught)
arrangement	assimilate	Austen, Jane
arranging	assimilation	author
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authority	baptize	benefactor
authoritative	Barabas (in Jew of	beneficence
automatically	Malta)	beneficent
automobile	Barabbas (in the	benefit
autumn	Bible)	benefited (II)
auxiliary	barbarous	benefiting (II)
avenue	barbecue or barbacue	berth (cf. birth)
aviator	bare (cf. bear)	besiege (V)
avoirdupois	bargain	besieger
awful	baritone or barytone	besieging (III)
awkward	(I) .	beverage
axillary	barrack	bibliography
azalea	barricade	bicycle (cf. cycle)
	bas-relief	bilious (cf. bile)
baccalaureate	bass violin	billiards
b <b>acchanalian</b>	battalion (cf. battle)	biscuit
Bacchus	bazaar	bisector
bachelor	beauteous	Bismarck
bacillus	beautiful	bivouac
bacilli (pl.)	beefsteak	bivouacked
baggage	beggar	bizarre
balance	beginner (II)	blasphemy
ballads	beginning (II)	blasphemer
ballast	belief (V)	blasphemous
balloon	believe	blizzard
ballot	believing (III)	bluing
banana	belligerent	boarder (cf. border)
Baptist	benediction	Boccaccio
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bois-d'arc	brilliant	busy				
boisterous	Britain	business (IV)				
boll (cf. bole and	British	busying				
bowl)	Britannia	buying				
boll-weevil	Britannica	•				
bologna sausage	Buddha	cabbage				
Bonaparte or Buona-	Buddhism	cache				
parte (I)	buffaloes or buffalos	Caesar				
bookkeeping	(I)	caffein or caffeine (I)				
boring (III)	build	caisson				
born (never add $d$	building	calamity				
or ed)	built	calcimine				
borne	bulletin	calendar				
bouillon $(Fr.)$	bullion	calibration				
boundaries	buoyant	calicoes				
bouquet	buoyancy	calipers or callipers				
boutonnaire $(Fr.)$	bureau	(I)				
boycott	bureaucracy	calisthenics or callis-				
braggadocio	burglar	thenics (I)				
braggart (II)	burglary	calla-lily				
bragged	burial (IV)	Calvary (cf. cavalry)				
bragging	Burns's or Burns'	Calvinism				
brand-new	burst (never add ed;	calyx				
break (cf. brake)	"bust" is a vul-	calyxes or calyces				
breakfast	g <b>ari</b> sm)	cancelation or cancel-				
breath	bury (cf. berry)	lation (I)				
breathe	buried (IV)	canceled or cancelled				
brief	burying	(I)				
	ADDITIONAL WORD	s				
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cancer	carol	cavalier					
cancerous	caroling or carol-	cavalry (cf. Calvary)					
candidate	ling (I)	cavities					
candidacy	carriage	Cayenne pepper					
cane (cf. Cain)	carrot	cease					
cannibal	carry	ceasing (III)					
cannon (cf. canon)	carries	cedar					
cannonade	carrying	ceiling (cf. sealing)					
canoeing	cartilage	celebrate					
cañon or canyon	cartilaginous	celebrating (III)					
Canterbury	cashmere (a woolen	celebrity					
cantos	dress fabric)	celery					
canvas (a coarse	cassimere (a woolen	celibacy					
cloth)	cloth for men's	cellar (cf. seller)					
canvass (to solicit,	cloth for men's	cellular (cf. cell)					
count, etc.)	casually	celluloid					
capable	casualty	cement					
capability	cataclysm	cemetery					
capacity	catalog or catalogue	censer (a vessel for					
capillary	(I)	incense; cf. censor)					
• •	catarrh	•					
capital (cf. capital)		censor (a critic)					
capitalist	catastrophe	censure					
captain	catechism	census					
carburetor	category	centennial					
Caribbean	caterpillar	century					
caricature	Catholicism (cf.	centuries (IV)					
Carlyle, Thomas (cf.	•	centurion					
John G. Carlisle)	Catiline	cereal (cf. serial)					
ADDITIONAL WORDS							

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ceremony	Chautauqua	chord
ceremonial	cheese	Christian
ceremonies (IV)	Chesapeake	Christianity
certain	chestnut	Christmas (Xmas is
certainly	cheviot	not in good taste)
certainty	chief	chronological
cession (cf. session)	chiefs	chronology
cesura or caesura (I)	chieftain	cigaret or cigarette (I)
chagrin	chiffonier	cigars
chagrined (II)	Chile	Cimmerian
challenge	chilli <i>or</i> chile (pepper)	
chamois	chimneys (IV)	cinnamon
champagne (a wine)	• , ,	circuit
champaign (an open	quapin (I)	circuitous
field)	chisel	circumference
chancelor or chancel-	chiseled or chis-	cistern
lor (I)	elled (I)	cite (to indicate; cf.
chandelier	chivalrous	site, sight)
changeable	chivalry	civil
changing (III)	chloroform	civilization or
channel	choir or quire	civilisation (I)
chaparral	cholera	classicism
chapel	choose	cleave
chaperon or chap-	chose (past)	cleavage
· erone (I)	chosen (past part.)	
Charlemagne	choppy (II)	climactic (cf. climatic)
charlotte russe	choral (cf. coral,	climb (cf. clime)
chauffeur	corral)	close (never "clost")
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	ADDITIONAL WORDS	3
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college	commit
collegiate	committed (II)
collision	committee
colloquies	committing
colloquial	commodore
cologne	commonplace
colon	communication
colonel	community
colonnade	comparative
colony	comparison
colonial	compass
colonies (IV)	compatible
colossal	compelled (II)
column	compelling
combated (II)	competence
combatant	competent
combating	competition
combustible	competitive
comedy	complement
comedies (IV)	complementary
coming (III)	complete
comma (cf. coma)	completely
commandant	completion
commemorate	compliment
commence	complimentary
commencement	composition
commerce	comprehensible
commercial	comprehensibly
	collegiate collision colloquies colloquial cologne colon colonel colonnade colony colonial colonies (IV) colossal column combated (II) combatant combating combustible comedy comedies (IV) coming (III) comma (cf. coma) commandant commemorate commence commence

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comptroller (pro-	conqueror	coquet or coquette (I)
nounced and pref-	conscience	coquettish (II)
erably spelled	conscientious	coral (cf. corral,
controller)	consensus	choral)
concede (VI)	considerable	cornice
concession	consistency	corolla
conceit	consistent	corollary
conceive	consommé	coroner
conceiving (V)	conspicuous	corps (a body of
concurred (II)	conspiracy	persons)
concurrence	consummate	corpse (a dead body)
concurrent	consumption	corral
concurring	contagious	corralled (II)
conductor	contemptible	correlation
conferred (II)	contemptuous	correlative
conference	continually	correspondence
conferring	controlled (II)	correspondent
confidant (masc.)	controller	corridor
confidante (fem.)	controlling	corroborate
confidence	convalescent	corrugated
confident (adj.)	convenience	corruptible
condenser	convenient	corruption
conduit	convertible	cough
conical	cooperation	could have (never
connection or con-	cooperative	"could of")
nexion (I)	сору	council (cf. counsel)
connive	copies (IV)	councilor or coun-
connoisseur	copying	cillor (I)
WIIIO135CUI	copying	CIIIOI (I)

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counselor or coun-	cruelly	decide
sellor (I)	crystal	deciding
countries (IV)	crystallize or crys-	decimal
courageous (III)	tallise (I)	declarative
course (cf. coarse)	crystallization or	décolleté
courteous	crystallisation (I)	decorator
courtesy (cf. the legal	crystalline	defender
term curtesy)	cultivator	deference (II)
courtesies (IV)	current (cf. currant)	deferred (II)
Coverley, Sir Roger de	e curriculum	deferring
covetous	curvature	def'icit
coyote or cayote	curvilinear	definite (cf. define)
creator	cylinder	definition (cf. define)
credible (cf. credit)	cynicism	deity
creditor	czar or tsar	delegate
crescent		deleterious (cf.
cries	daddy	delete)
crisis	daffodil	delicacies
crises (pl.)	daguerreotype	delicious
criticize or criticise	dahlia	delirious
(I)	dairy (cf. diary)	delirium
criticism	dealt	demeanor
crocodile	debonair	demesne (pronounced
crowd	debtor	"demean")
crucible	deceased	demon
crucifixion	deceive (V)	demoni'acal
crucifying	deceit	demurrage
crucified (IV)	decent (cf. descent)	demurrer
	ADDIMIONAL WORD	0
	ADDITIONAL WORD	8

denominator	detached	dilettante
department (do not		din
confuse with apart-	• •	dinning (II)
ment)	deterring	dined (cf. dinned)
dependant or depend-		diner
ent $(n.)$	(I)	dining (III)
	developer	dining (111)
dependent (adj.)		dinner
dependence	development	
De Quincey	device (n.)	diocese
derrick	devise (v.)	diphtheria (pro-
derringer	di'agramed (II)	nounced dif-)
descendant or de-	diagraming	diphthong (pro-
scendent $(n.)$	diamond	nounced dif-)
descendent'(adj.)	diaphragm	diplomacy
descent (cf. dissent	diarrhea or diarrhoea	director
and decent)	(I)	disagreeable
describe	diary (cf. dairy)	disappear
description	Dickens's or Dickens'	disappearance
Desdemona	(never Dicken's)	disappoint
$desert'_{!}(v.)(cf.dessert)$	dictionary	disappointing
des'ert (n.)	didactic	disappointment
desecrate	differed (II)	disapprove
desecration	difference	disastrous
despair	difficult	disc or disk (I)
des'picable	difficulties (IV)	discernible
despis'able	digestible	disciples
destroy	digging (II)	disciplinarian
destroyed	dilapidated	dis'cipline
	P-44404	o-p
	ADDIMIONAL WORDS	,

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distillery	drugged (II)
divide	druggist
dividing	drunkenness
divisible	duchess
divisor	duel (cf. dual)
divine	duelist or duellist (I)
doctor	duly
does n't	dumb-bell
doggerel	dying (cf. dyeing)
don't	dynamite
dormitory	dynamo
dormitories (IV)	dysentery
draft or draught (I)	dyspepsia
dragged ("drug" is	
a vulgarism)	earnest (cf. Ernest)
dragging (II)	easily
drama	ecclesiastic
dramatic	ecclesiasticism
dramatist	economically
dream	ecstasy
dreamt	ecstatically
dreariness (IV)	eczema
dropped (II)	edgewise
dropping	edible
drought or drouth	Edinburgh (pro-
droughty or drouthy	nounced boro)
drowned("drownded	"editor
is a vulgarism)	educator
ADDITIONAL WORD	ns
	divide dividing divisible divisor divine doctor does n't doggerel don't dormitory dormitories (IV) draft or draught (I) dragged ("drug" is a vulgarism) dragging (II) drama dramatic dramatist dream dreamt dreamt dreariness (IV) dropped (II) dropping drought or drouth droughty or drouthy drowned("drownded"

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e'er (contraction of	emaciated	encyclopedia or
ever; cf. ere, before)	emanate	encyclopaedia (I)
effect (cf. affect)	emanating.	endeavor
effeminate (cf.	embarrass	enemies (IV)
feminine)	embarrassed	enjoys
effervesce	embarrassment	enormous
effervescence	embassy	enrolment or enroll-
efficient	embellish	ment (I)
efficiency	embossed	ensuing (III)
eighty-eighth	embroidery	enthusiasm
ejector	embryology	enthusiastically
elaborate	emigrant	enticing
elasticity	emigrate (cf.	entirely
eleemosynary	immigrate)	entirety
elegies (IV)	eminence	enunciate (cf.
elementary	eminent(cf. imminent	) annunciate)
elevator	emissary	enunciation
elicit (cf. illicit)	emitting (II)	eolian or aeolian (I)
eligible	emperor	epigrammatic
eliminate	emphatically	episode
elimination	employé or employee	epithet
Eliot, George	<b>(I</b> )	epochs
elixir	employs	equal
Elizabethan	employment	equable
ellipse	encouraging	equally
ellipsis	encouragement	equation
elliptical	Encyclopaedia	equator
elysian	Britannica	equilateral
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equilibrium	excel	experiment
equipment	excelled (II)	explanation
equipped	excelling	ex'quisite
equipping (II)	excellence	extendible
equivalent	excellences $(pl.)$	extensible
eradicate	excellency	extension
Ernest	excellencies (pl.)	extinguisher
erratic	excellent (II)	extraordinary
erroneous	except (cf. accept)	extravagance
erysipelas	exceptionable	extravagant
especially	exceptional	extreme
essence	exclamatory	extremely
etc. (abbreviation of	of exclamation	
Latin et cetera)	excommunication	façade (note the
ethereal	exhaust	cedilla)
etiquet or etiquette (1	() exhaustible	factor
euchre	exhaustion	Faerie Queene (origi-
eulogies (IV)	exhaustive	nal)
European	exhibit	Faëry Queen (mod-
every	exhibition	ernized)
everybody	exhilarate (cf. hilarit)	y)fallacy
everyday $(adj.)$	exhilarating	fallacious
exaggerate	exhilaration	fallible
exaggeration	existence	familiar
exalted	existent	familiarity
exaltation	expect (cf. suspect)	families
exceed (VI)	expedition	fanaticism (cf. fanatic)
exceedingly	experience	farcical (cf. farce)
	ADDITIONAL WORD	os

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farthest ·	firmament	Francis (masc.)
fascinating	fissure	frantically
fascination	fitting (II)	freight
fatally	FitzGerald, Edward	fricassee
father (cf. farther)	flannel	friend
fatigue	flexible	frivolous (cf. frivolity)
fatiguing	flippant (II)	frolicking
faulty	flippancy	fuchsia
feasible	follies	fugitive
feather	forbidden	fulfil or fulfill (I)
February .	forceful	fulfilled (II)
feint (cf. faint)	forcible	fulfilment or fulfill-
feminine	forcibly	ment (I)
festivities	forecast(pres.and pass	)fumigate
fetish or fetich (I)	foreign	fundamental
fetishism or fetich-	foreigner	fungous (adj.)
ism (I)	foresight	fungus (n.)
feudal	forest	fungi (pl.)
feudalism	forfeiture	furniture
fiancé (masc.)	forgetting	furthest
fiancée (fem.)	forgotten	fusible
fictitious	formally	fusillade
fiend	formerly	
fiery (three syllables;	forth (cf. fourth)	gage or gauge (I)
cf. fire)	forty-fourth	gallant
figurative	forward	gallery
filament	fossil	gambling (cf. gambol-
finally	Frances (fem.)	ing)
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
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gambol (cf. gamble)	glycerin or glycerine	guarantee
gardener (cf. prope		guardian
name Gardner)	goddess	guillotine
garrison	good-humored	guilt (cf. gilt)
garrulous	good-natured	guinea
gas	gorgeous	gullible
gaseous	gossamer	guttural
gases	gossiper	gymnasium
gassy	government	gymnastics
gasoline or gasolene (l	()governor	gypsies or gipsies (I)
gazetteer	grammar	
gelatin or gelatine (I	) grammarian	habeas corpus
generally	grammatical	habiliments
generator	grandeur	hail-storm
genie, correct forms	granit or granite (I)	hair-splitting
jinni, jinnee	grateful	halcyon
genitive	gravitation	hallo or halloo (I)
genius	gravity	hallowed
geniuses (pl.), mer	Gray, Thomas	hallucination
of genius	grease $(n. \text{ and } v.)$	hammock
genii (pl.), spirits	greasy	handkerchiefs
genuine	Great Britain	handwriting
gesture	Greece	Hannibal
geyser	Grecian	happy
Gibraltar	grievous	happiness
gingham	grinned (II)	harangue
gladiator	grinning	har'ass
gladiolus	gritty	harassing

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harelip or hairlip	hippopotamus	hypocrit or hypo-
have n't	hoeing	crite (I)
having	holiday	hypocritically
Hawthorne	hollow	hypotenuse or hy-
heard (cf. herd)	holy (cf. wholly)	pothenuse (I)
heathen	holiness (IV)	hypothesis
heathenish	homogeneous	hypotheses (pl.)
heaviness	hoping (III)	hypothetically
hegira or hejira	hopping	hysterics
height or hight (I)	horde (cf. hoard)	hysterical
heinous	horror	
Hellenic	ho <del>rr</del> ible	Ichabod
Hellenism	horrid	icicle
hemorrhage	Huguenots	ideally
Henry	humbugged	identically
here (cf. hear)	hummed (II)	idol (cf. idle, idyll)
heredity	hummer	idolater
hereditary	humming	idolatrous
heroes	humor or humour (I)	idolize
heterogeneous	humorous (cf.	idyl or idyll (I)
hiccup or hiccough (I)	humerus, a bone)	idyllic
hickory	hungrily	igneous
hideous	hurricane	Iliad
hieroglyphics	hurried	illegitimate
hilarious	hurriedly	illicit (cf. elicit)
hilarity	hyacinth	illusion (cf. allusion)
Himá'laya	hygiene	image
hindrance	hypocrisy	imagery
,	ADDITIONAL WORDS	S

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ima anima	immotus	in comprehensible
imagine	impetus	incomprehensible
imagining	implement	incongruous (cf.
imaginary	importance	incongruity)
imagination	impossible	incorrigible (cf.
imitation	impostor	correct)
imitative	impressible	incorruptible
imitator	imprison	incredible (cf. credit)
immediately	imprisoned	incurred (II)
immense	inaccessible	incurring
immensity	inaccuracies (IV)	indefinite (cf. define)
immerse	inanimate	indelible
immersion	inasmuch (not three	independence
immigrate (cf.	words)	independent
emigrate)	incarcerate	indescribable
immigration	incendiary	Indian
imminent (impend-	in'cense (n.)	Indiana
ing; cf. eminent,	incensed' (v.)	Indianapolis
great)	incest	indict (cf. indite)
impel	incestuous	indictment
impelled (II)	incident	indifference
impelling (II)	incidentally	indifferent
imperative	incite (to stir up; cf.	indigestible
imperceptible	insight)	indispensable
imperialism	inclement	indivisible
imperil	inclose or enclose (I)	indorse or endorse
imperiled or im-	incoherence	(first preferred in
perilled (I)	incoherent	business, second
impertinence	incompatible	in literary usage)
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indorsement or en-	innate	intelligence
dorsement (I)	innocence	intelligent
indorser or indor-	innocent	intelligible
sor (I)	innocuous	intercede (VI)
inductance	inoculate	intercession
indulgence	inoculation	interest.
ineffable	inopportune	interesting
ineligible	inquisitive	interfere
inexhaustible	insensible	interfered
inexpressible	inseparable (cf.	interference
infallible	separate)	interfering (III)
inference	insidious	intermitted
inferred (II)		intermittent
` ,	insight (cf. incite) insinuation	
inferring		intermitting
infinite (cf. finite)	insist	interpreter
infinitive	insistence	interred (cf. entered)
inflammable	insistent	interrogation (VII)
inflammation (note	instance	interrogative
exception to II)	instances (pl.)	interrupt (VII)
inflexible	instant	interruption
ingenious	instants (pl.)	interstitial
ingenuous	instead	interurban
ingredients	instructor	intolerable
inheritance	insurrection	intransitive
initials	intangible	intrigue
initiate	integer	intriguing (III)
initiation	intellect	inveighing
initiative	intellectually	inveigle
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inventer or inventor	Italy	judgment or judge-
(I)	Ithaca	ment (I)
investor	its (pron.; cf. it's, it is)	• •
invincible	itself (never written	
irascible	as two words)	juicy (III)
irrelevant •	·	juiciness (IV)
irrepressible	jardinière	justice
irresistible	jasmine or jessamine	•
irresponsible	javelina (the peccary	
irreverence	j pronounced as $h$ )	
irreverent	jealous	kerosene
irrigate	jealousy	kidnaped or kid-
irrigable	jeopardize	napped (I)
irrigating (III)	Jerusalem	kidnaper or kid-
irrigation	jeweler or jeweller (I	napper (I)
irritate	jewelry or jewellery (I	)kiln
irritable	jinni or jinnee (cf.	Knights Templar
irritating (III)	genius)	knapsack
irritation	jobbed (II)	knew (cf. new)
island	jobbe <del>r</del>	knight (cf. night)
isle (cf. aisle)	jobbing	knot (cf. not)
isosceles	jocular	knotted (II)
issue	jocund	knotţy
issuing (III)	John	know (cf. no)
isthmus	Johnny or Johnnie	knowledge
Italian	(II)	knuckle
italic	Johnson, Samuel	kodak
italicize	Jonson, Ben	kodaking
	ADDITIONAL WORD	s

Kohinoor or Kohinur	legally	linen												
(I)	legend	liniment												
Korean or Corean (I)	legendary	linoleum												
	legible	linotype												
laboratory (cf. labor)	legislator	liquefy												
laboratories	legitimate	liquor												
labyrinth	leisure	literary												
lack (cf. like)	leopard	loath (adj.)												
laid (never layed)	lesson	loathe (v.)												
larva (cf. lava)	lettuce	loneliness												
larynx	liar (cf. lyre)	loose												
lascivious	libelous	loosing (III)												
Latin	library	lose (cf. loose)												
latter (cf. later)	license or licence (the	losing (III)												
lattice	first is used in	Louisiana												
laudanum	America, the second	lovablė												
lavaliere or lavallière	in England)	lovely												
(I)	licentious	loyalty												
laxative	lichen	lubricator												
lay (past of lie, to	licorice or liquorice(I)	ludicrous												
recline; lie, lay,	lieutenant	lullaby												
lain)	lightning (cf. lighten-	lullabies (pl.) (III)												
lay (to place; lay,	ing, from lighten, to	luscious												
laid, laid)	make light)	lying (from lie; cf.												
led (past of lead; not	Lilliputian	laying, from lay)												
to be confused	lily	lyre												
with the metal lead	) lilies (III)	ly <del>ri</del> c												
ledger	lineament	lyrist												
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S												
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macadamize	mantilla	measles											
macaroni	mantle (a cloak)	medal (cf. meddle)											
Macaulay	manual	medallion											
Macbeth	manufacture	medieval or mediaeval											
machinery	mariner (cf. marine)	(I)											
mackerel	maritime (cf. marine	r) Mediterranean											
mackintosh	marry	meerschaum											
Madonna	marriage (III)	melon											
magnanimous	marriageable	memoir											
magnificent	married	memorandum											
maintain	marshal (an officer)	memorandums or											
maintenance	martial (warlike)	memoranda $(pl.)$											
major	martyr	meningitis											
male (cf. mail)	martyrdom	mercerized											
malice	marvelous or marvel	- merchantable											
malicious	lous (I)	merely											
mammoth	Massachusetts	mesquite											
manage	massacre	metallic (II)											
manageable	massacred	metallurgy											
mane (cf. main)	masterpiece	metaphor											
maneuver or man-	matador	metaphorically											
oeuvre (I)	mathematics	Methodist											
manicure	matrix	milage or mileage (I)											
manifest	matrices $(pl.)$	millennium											
manikin	Matthew	milliner											
Manila	mattress	millinery											
mantel (shelf above	mausoleum	millionaire or million-											
a fireplace)	mayonnaise	naire (I)											
	ADDITIONAL WORL	OS											
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mimicking	molasses (not to be	muscle (fibrous tissue											
miniature	used as a plural)	of the body)											
minimize	moneys or monies	mussel (a shell fish)											
minnow	(both plurals are	mustache or mous-											
minor (cf. miner)	in use)	tache (I)											
minute' (adj.)	monitor	mystery											
min'ute (n.)	monosyllable	mysteries (IV)											
miracle	monstrous	mysterious											
mirage	Montesquieu	mystify											
mirror	moping (III)	mysticism											
miscellareous	morocco	mythical											
mischief	mortally	mythology											
mis'chievous	mortgage	myths											
misled (past tense	mosquitoes or mus-	•											
of mislead)	quitoes (I)	naphtha											
missal (a mass-book)	motor	narcissus											
missile (something	motorboat	narrate											
thrown)	motorist	narration											
missionary	motorman	narrative											
Mississippi	mountain	nasturtiums											
missive	moun'tainous	naturally											
Missouri	movable	naught or nought											
misspell	moving (III)	navigate											
misstep	mucilage	navigation											
misunderstand	mucous (adj.)	navigator											
misuse	mucus (n.)	necessary											
moccasin	munic'ipal	necessaries (IV)											
Mohammedanism	murmur	necessarily											
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	ADDITIONAL WORD	S											

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necessity	numerator	officer										
necessities (IV)	nutritious	official										
need (cf. knead)	nymphs	often (pronounced										
negligée	•	off-en)										
negligible	obedience	oleomargarin or										
negroes	obeisance	oleomargarine (I)										
neighborly	oblige	omitted (II)										
nervous	obliged	omissible										
neuralgia	obliging	omission										
neuter	obloquy	omitting										
Niagara	obstacle	omnibus										
Nibelungenlied	obstinacy	omnibuses (pl.)										
niche	occasion	onerous										
nickel	occasionally	oneself or one's self										
niece	occurred (II)	(I)										
nightingale	occurrence	operator										
ninety-ninth	occurring	opinion										
Nineveh	o'clock	opossum (often abbre-										
nonpareil	octopus	viated to possum)										
nonsense	oculist	opponent										
nonsensical	odious	opportunity										
notice	odor or odour (I)	opposite										
noticeable	odorous	opposition										
noticing	Odyssey	optimism										
novel	off (cf. $of$ )	optimist										
nuisance	offal (cf. awful)	orator										
nullify	offered (II)	ordinance										
nullification	offering	ordnance										
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organizer	paraffin or paraffine	pastoral
orifice	(I)	peace (cf. piece)
origin	parallel	peaceable
original	paralleled (II)	peal (cf. peel)
originality	paralleling	peccadillos or pecca-
originate (cf.	p <b>arallel</b> ogram	dilloes (I)
origin)	paralysis	pedal (cf. peddle)
originator	paralyze	peddler
oscillate	paralyzing	pellagra
oscillation	paraphernalia	Peloponnesian
oscillator	parasite	pencil
osnaburg	parasitic	penciling or pen-
ostensible	parenthesis	cilling (I)
ostracize	parentheses (pl.)	peninsula (n.)
ours (cf. hours)	parliament	peninsular (adj.)
outdoor	parliamentary	penitentiary
out-of-door (adj.)	paroxysm	pennants (cf. penance)
outrageous	parsimony	pennon (cf. pinion)
oxygen	parsimonious	peppermint
oyster	partial	perceive (V)
4.	participate	perceptible
pageant	participation	percolator
paid	participle	peremptory
palliate	participial	peremptorily
pane (cf. pain)	partition (cf. petition)	
panegyric	passed or past (I)	perform
paneling or panelling	passenger	performance
<b>(I)</b>	pastime	performer
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S
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per'fume $(n.)$	physician	plane (cf. plain)
permanence	physiology	planed
permanent	picaninny or picca-	planing (III)
permitted (II)	ninny (I)	plane geometry
permission	picayune	planned (II)
permissible	picayunish	planning
permitting	Pickwickian	Plato (cf. Pluto)
persistence	picnic	plausible
persistent	picnickers	pleurisy
personally	picnicking	pneumatic
personnel	piece (cf. peace)	pneumonia
perspire	piercing	poison
perspiration	pigeon	poisonous
persuaded	pilg <del>ri</del> m	politician
pertaining	pilgrimage	poll (cf. pole)
pessimism	pillar (cf. pillow)	polysyllable
pessimist	pinnacle	pomace (cf. pumice)
Petrarch	pistil	pomegranate
phase (cf. phrase)	pistol	ponderous
phenomenon	piteous	poppy
phenomena $(pl.)$	pity	poppies (III)
Philip	pitiable	porcelain
Philippic	pitiful	porous
Philippi	pittance	portable (cf. potable)
Philippines (cf.	plagiarism	portentous
Filipino)	plagiarist	portière
phosphorus	plains	Portuguese
phosphoric	plait	positive
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possess	presence	propagate
-	preserve	propagation
-	pretentious	propelled (II)
<del>-</del>	prevalent	propeller
_	preventive	propelling
	previously	propellant (n.)
	prey (cf. pray)	propellent (adj.)
practise or practice (I)		prophecy or prophesy
prairie	principal (adj.)	(n.)
prairies (pl.)	principle (n.)	prophesy $(v.)$
precede (VI)	privilege	prophesied
preceding	probable	prophesying
pre'cedent (n.)	probably	propitious
preced'ent(adj.)	proceed (VI)	proportion
precipitate	procedure	propose (cf. purpose)
precipitation	proceeding	proposition
preferred (II)	proctor	protein (three syl-
preference	profess	lables)
preferring	profession	Protestantism
prejudice	professor	prove
prejudiced	proffered (II)	proximity
prejudicial	proffering	prudential
prejudicing	profit (cf. prophet)	ptomain or ptomaine
preliminary	profited (II)	(three syllables)
preparation (cf.	profiting	pumice (cf. pomace)
prepare)	prominence	punctilious
Presbyterian	prominent	punctuate
Presbyterianism	promiscuous	punctuation
	ADDITIONAL WORD	s
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pursue	rabbit (cf. rabbet)	recruit
pursuing (III)	radical (n. and adj.)	recurred (II)
pursuit	radicle (n.)	recurrence
pusillanimous	radish (cf. reddish)	recurrent
pyre	radius	redressible
Pyrenees	ragamuffin	ref'erable
	raillery	referred (II)
quadrilateral	raisins	reference
qualitative	rapturous	refer'rible
quality	rarefy	refitted (II)
quantitative	raspberry	refitting
quantity	realization	reflector
quarreling	really	refrigerator
quarries (III)	rebellion	region
querulous	rebellious	registration (cf.
query	rebut	register)
queries (III)	rebuttal (II)	regretted (II)
questionary	recede (VI)	regrettable
questionnaire $(Fr.)$	receding	regretting
quibbling	receive (V)	regulator
quiet	receipt	reign (cf. rain)
quite	receptacle	reins (cf. rains)
quitting (II)	recollect	rejoicing
quiz	recommend	relief (V)
quizmaster	recommendation	relieve
quizzes (II)	reconnaissance	religious
quizzical	reconnoiter or recon-	remedies (IV)
quizzing	noitre (I)	remembrance
•	ADDITIONAL MODE	

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reminiscence	revertible	saccharin or
remitted (II)	rhapsody	saccharine (I)
remittance	rheumatism	sacrament
remitting	rhinoceros	sacrifice
Renaissance	rhythm	sacrificing
renascence	rhythmically	sacrilege
rendezvous	riddance (II)	sacrilegious
repelled (II)	ridding (II)	safety
repellent	ridiculous (cf.	sailer (a sailing vessel)
repelling	ridicule)	sailor (a seaman)
repetition (cf. peti-	riding (III)	salable or saleable (I)
tion)	rigor or rigour (I)	salary
reporter	rigorous	salaries (IV)
representative	rime or rhyme (I)	Salisbury
residence	rinse	sanatarium or sana-
resident	riotous	torium (Latin
resistance	road (cf. rode)	sanare, to heal)
resistant	robbery	sanative
resistible	robin	sanatory
respectably	rôle (cf. roll)	sandwiches
respectively	roll-call	sanitarium (Latin
responsibly	romanticism (cf.	sanitas, health; cf.
restaurant	romantic)	sanatarium, etc.)
résumé	Rossetti	sanitary
resurrect	Rousseau	sanitation
resuscitate	route (cf. root)	sapphire
Reuben	ruffian	sarcophagus
reversible	ruinous	satellite
	ADDITIONAL WORD	os

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satire (cf. satyr)	sculptor	serial (cf. cereal)
satirically	scurrilous	series
Saturday (cf. Saturn)	secede (VI)	serrate
satyr	seceding	serviceable
Savonarola	secession	serving (III)
scandalous	secrecy	session (cf. cession)
scarcity	secretary	severely
scarlatina	sedentary	severity
scene (cf. seen)	seepage or seapage	sexual
scenery	(I)	Shelley
schedule	seize	shepherd
scheme	seizure	sherbet
scheming (III)	semicolon	shining (III)
schism	sense (cf. since)	shoeing
schismatic	sensible	shopper
scholar	sensitive	shown (cf. shone)
scholasticism	sensory	shredder
science	sentence	shrewdness
scientifically	separate (cf. apart)	shrubbery (II)
scintilla	separation	sibylline
scintillate	separatist	Sicily
scissors	separator	Sicilian
Scot (native of	sepulcher or	siege
Scotland)	sepulchre (I)	sieve
Scott, Sir Walter	sepulchral	sight (cf. cite, site)
Scottish (II)	serf (cf. surf)	silhouette
scrimmage	serge (cf. surge)	similar
scrupulous	sergeant	simile
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since (cf. sense)	specimen	stirred (II)
sincerely	spectacles	sti <del>rri</del> ng
sincerity	spectator	stomach
sinews	speculator	stopped
sirloin	speech	stopper
site (cf. sight, cite)	speedometer	stopping (II)
skeleton	Spencer, Herbert	story (in England
skepticism or scepti-	Spenser, Edmund	storey is used for a
cism (I)	Spenserian stanza	floor of a building)
skilful or skillful (I)	spigot	stories (IV)
skyey	spinach	straight
slippery	spiritual	strait
smiling (III)	splendor or	straitened
soldier	splendour (I)	stratagem
solicitor	squeeze	strategist
soliloquy	squirrel	strategy
soliloquies (IV)	stationary (standing)	strenuous
solitaire	stationery (writing	strictly
soluble	material)	striped (III)
sometimes	statue	striping
sonnet	stature	stripped
sophomore	statute	stripping (II)
sorcery	steak (cf. stake)	stroll
sorcerer	Stevenson, Robert	strychnin or
sorghum	Louis	strychnine (I)
sovereign	stimulant	study
sovereignty	stimulating	studies (IV)
spacial or spatial (I)	stimulus	studious

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submitted (II)	supervisor •	sycamore
submission	suppose	syllable
submitting	supposing	syllabication
substantiate	suppressed	syllogism
subterfuge	supremacy	symbol (cf. cymbal)
subterranean	supremely	symmetry
suburban	surcingle	symmetrical
succeed (VI)	sure	sympathies (IV)
succession	surely	synchronous
successor	surety	synonymous
succinct	surf (cf. serf)	systematically
succumb	surname	
suffocating	surprise	tailor
suffrage	surprising	tale (cf. tail)
sugar	surrender	tangible
suggest	surroundings	tariff
suitable	surveillance	tearing
suite (cf. sweet)	surveyor	technicalities
sulfur or sulphur (I)	susceptible	temperament
summary	susceptibility	temperance
summaries (IV)	suspect (cf. expect)	temperate
summoned	suspicion (never used	temperature
supercilious	as verb)	temporary
superintend	suspicious	tenancy
superintendency	Sweden	tenant
superintendent	Swedes	tenantry
supersede	swimmer (II)	tendency
superstition	swimming	Tennessee
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Tennyson	to-night (Hint 14)	transferred (II)
tension	toeing	transferring
terrace	together	transitive
terrapin	tolerable	transmitted (II)
terrible	tolerably	transmissible
terrify	tolerance	transmitter
terrific	tolerant	transmitting
terrified	tomatoes	transparent
territories (IV)	tonnage (II)	trapeze
testament	too (cf. to, two)	traveled or
testimony	torrents	travelled (I)
Teutons	tortuous (cf. torturous)	traveler or
Texan	torture	traveller (I)
Thackeray	torturous	treachery
theater or theatre (I)	tournament	treacherous
their (cf. there)	traceable	treasure
theirs (cf. there's)	tract (cf. track)	treasurer
theorem	traffic	tremendous
Thomson, James	trafficker	tremolo
throne (cf. thrown)	trafficking	tremulous
thru or through (I)	tragedy	trestle
till (cf. until)	tragedies (IV)	tries (IV)
tincture	traitor	triple
tingeing	tranquillity	troublesome
tissue	transferable or trans-	troublous
tobacco	ferrable (II)	trousseau
to-day (Hint 14)	transference or trans-	truly
to-morrow (Hint 14)	ferrence (II)	tubercular
	ADDITIONAL WORD	S

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tuberculosis	unscrupulous	verbiage
Tuesday	using (III)	vermin
Tuileries	usually	vertical
tumultuous	usurper	vessel
turpentine	unwieldy	vestibule
twenty-one		vestige
twingeing	vacancies (IV)	veterinary
tying	vaccinated	vice (cf. vise)
typical	vaccination	vicinity
tyranny	vaccinator	vicissitude
tyrannical	vacillate	victim
tyrannize	vacillation	victimize
	vain (adj.) (cf. vein,	victor
Ulysses	vane, n.)	victory
umbrella	valedictory	victuals
unanimity	valedictorian	vigilance
unanimous	valleys (IV)	vigilant
unaccommodating	vaselin or vaseline (I)	vigor or vigour (I)
uncontrollable .	vaudeville	vigorous
undeniable	vegetable	village
undoubtedly	vegetation	villain
ungrammatical	vehicle	villanous or
unintelligible	vein (a blood vessel)	villainous (I)
Unitarian	venous	villein (used only of
unmistakable	vengeance	a serf)
unmistakably	venomous (cf. venom)	vinegar
unnecessary	ventilate	violoncello
until (cf. till)	ventilation	virtually

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virtue	whole (cf. hole)	writ
virtuous	wholly (cf. holy)	write (cf. right, rite,
vise (cf. vice)	whooping-cough	wright)
visible	whose (cf. who's)	writer
visitor	wield	writing
vitreous	wigwagged (II)	written
volcanoes	wigwagging	writhe
volumes	wintry	writhing (III)
voluminous	wiry	wrote (cf. rote)
volunteered	wistaria or wisteria(I)	Wyrd (Anglo-Saxon
vulgar	witty	goddess)
· ·	witticism	
warrior	women	yacht
waste (cf. waist)	won't (cf. wont,	yeast
wave (cf. waive)	custom)	yeoman
Waverley	woolen or woollen (I)	yesterday
wears (cf. wares)	worse	yield
weather	worst	your (cf. yore)
Wednesday	worshiped	yours
week (cf. weak)	worshiper or wor-	
weevil	shipper (I)	zealous (cf. zeal)
weird	wrapped (cf. rapped	zigzagged (II)
Westminster	and rapt)	zigzagging
where	wrapper (cf. rapper)	zinc
whether	wreak (cf. reek)	zinnia
which	wreck (cf. reck)	zoölogy (four syl-
whippoorwill or whip-	•	lables)
powill	wrist	,
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	ADDITIONAL WORDS	5
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#### SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

The Rules and How to Use Them. The seven major rules for spelling should be mastered early in the course. Some teachers do not believe in teaching spelling by rules. Rules for English spelling are difficult to formulate and seem made only to be broken by numerous exceptions. But the seven major rules given here are certainly practical and helpful if one learns how to apply them. A rule that is merely memorized and not fully understood in its applications and exceptions may prove a handicap rather than a help in learning to spell. But if a rule is once clearly understood and its application frequently practiced, so that the application becomes "second nature," it is of vast service in securing accuracy in spelling. So it is exceedingly important that the pupils know the rules perfectly. It is a good plan to take up these rules in daily lessons, one at a time, explaining and applying each rule in all its phases, using the illustrative words given below the rule as text words in the recitation. When the pupils have mastered the seven rules, the practice exercises illustrating the rules should be taken up. To save time in the spelling exercises, which come later, the rules may be referred to by numbers. The minor rules may all be taken in one lesson, though more time should be spent on the exercises illustrating these rules.

The Exercises on the Rules. The first thirty exercises are arranged to illustrate the seven major and the seven minor rules. To give variety some of these exercises are oral, some written, and some both oral and written. In some instances the pupil is sent to the dictionaries or other books to search for certain types of words or to study word formation, but all that is aimed at in most cases is the simple oral spelling exercise with thoughtful comment on the application of the rules. Frequent return to such of the exercises as seem to be most needed by any particular grade will be found profitable.

A List of Words Frequently Misspelled. The words in this list have been chosen from many years of experience in reading high-school, normal-school, and college themes. The words have

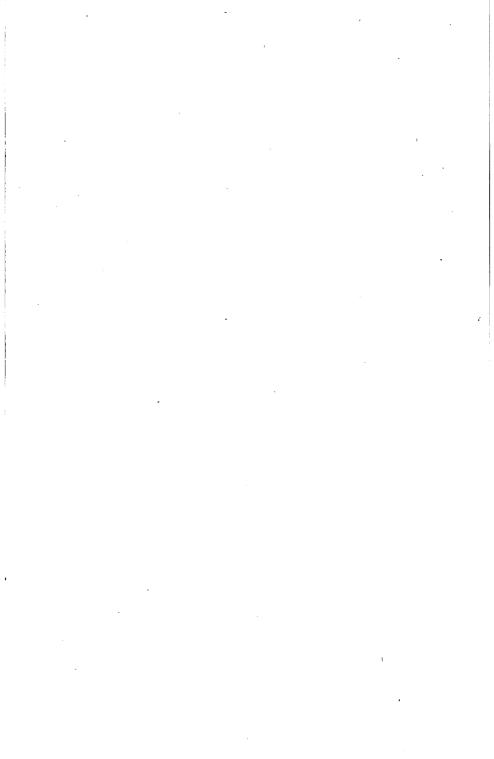
also been checked and verified by a number of practical teachers of English and of other subjects. Altho this list has been compared with other lists, the selection of the words has been made entirely on the basis of experience. This list should be divided into five or six lessons followed by many review tests. Complete mastery of all the words should be expected of every pupil. It may be desirable to require pupils to memorize the warnings in connection with certain of the words most frequently misspelled.

The Special Lists. The material in these lists has been furnished largely by special teachers in high schools, normal schools, military schools, and colleges. In such lists there will naturally occur some technical words which the pupils will not ordinarily meet except in the study of these special branches. If there is time for them, these lists afford good practise tests, but ordinarily they should not be assigned until the subjects have been studied in the high-school course. For example, the lists in botany and geology may be omitted in schools where these subjects are not taught. Other lists more general in application, such as those for business, Bible, mythology, music, and the like, should be used as practise lists even the the subjects are not a part of the high-school course.

The General List. The general list is arranged alphabetically for ready reference and may be divided into lessons, the length of the assignment being determined by the individual teacher. This list consists of words actually (and in most cases frequently) misspelled in English themes, history papers, and written exercises in the various high-school courses. Not many technical words are included in the general list, since they appear in the special lists which precede. Regular lessons should be assigned ' to cover the entire vocabulary of this list. The teacher should see that each pupil records in the blank spaces provided for that purpose every word he misspells, a valuable means of impressing the correct forms on the child's mind. From time to time, the students should be drilled on these words as collected in their notebooks. In addition to recording misspelled words in this way, the pupils should be penalized by being required to copy each word ten or twenty or any given number of times, on a separate sheet. It is only by such heroic measures that some

students can be compelled to learn spelling, and even with this treatment much will remain to be desired in some of the worst cases. English spelling is a difficult subject; we might as well admit this as a proved proposition and go to work to teach it thoroughly and systematically throughout the high-school course.

Grading. There should be cooperative and uniform practice among the teachers in the matter of grading and marking for errors in spelling found in the pupils' written exercises. In marking written quizzes or examinations, in giving credit for reports, notebooks, or any other written work, the teacher should take into account the spelling and the general quality of the English used. Each faculty will need to work out its own plan. plan which has been used successfully is given here for suggestion. Each teacher marks every error in spelling, counting off two points for each misspelled word. If the same word is misspelled several times, one additional point is counted off each time the repetition The pupils are required in every case to correct their own errors in spelling. In some schools two or three points are counted off for each error in spelling, but the pupils are given a chance to raise their grades one or two points for each error by writing each misspelled word correctly twenty times.



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